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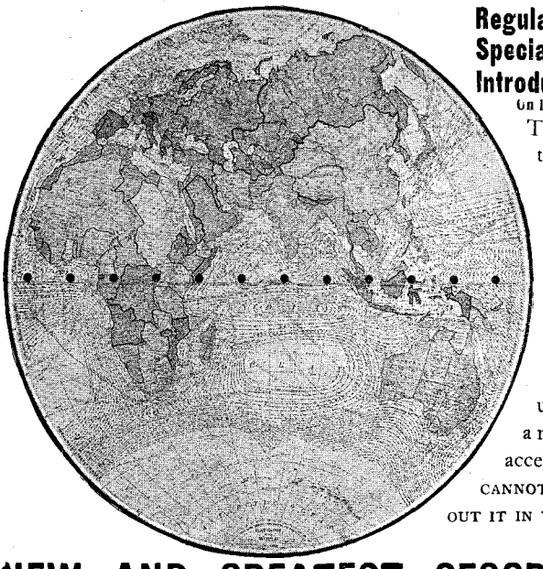

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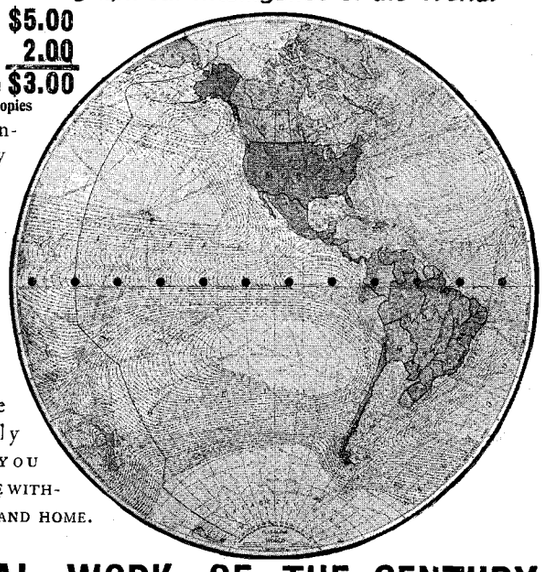

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 857

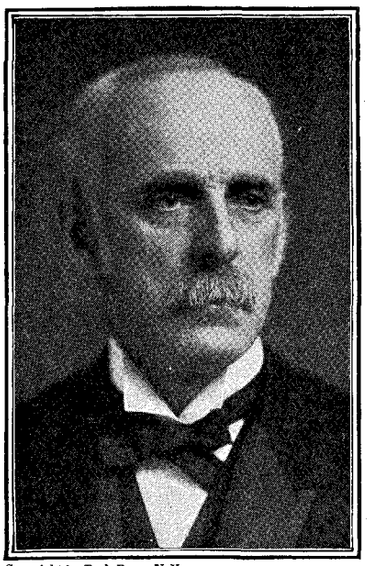
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

USING GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR SPECULATION.

SECRETARY SHAW'S warning to country banks that have been loaning money to "Wall Street" at the recent high rates that Treasury funds deposited with them must not be loaned for speculative purposes is ridiculed in some quarters as an altogether futile exhibition of paternalism, while in others it is hailed as a timely and needed order, a blow struck for the cause of legitimate enterprise as opposed to stock-jobbing and speculation. Mr. Shaw's circular-letter to the depositary banks reads in part as follows:

"I am advised that many banks, scattered throughout the country, are loaning their surplus funds through brokers and others in New York on call at high rates of interest. Money loaned on call is well-nigh universally for speculative purposes. . . . I am not willing . . . that Government money shall be enticed away from the locality where it has been deposited, for the purpose of being used in this way. Public deposits are made in aid of legitimate business as distinguished from speculation.

"If you have more money than your community can appropriately absorb please return it to the Treasury, for it can be promptly placed where it will do much good."



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SECRETARY SHAW,

Who has forbidden country banks to lend their deposits of government money for speculative purposes in New York.

Bradstreet's (Financial, New York) doubts whether Mr. Shaw's note of warning will be sufficient to counteract "the growing disposition to discount the effects of national prosperity upon the earnings of railroad and industrial corporations." *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the leading financial paper of New York, turns to a discussion of the recent tight-money squeeze and our much-criticized banking system. There is something almost comic, it exclaims, in our periodic monetary fiascos, which are matched in no other money market in the world. Our money market, it explains, "is dependent upon the caprice, judgment, or will of one man"—the Secretary of the Treasury. The recent "spasm," it goes on to say, was "the work of the Subtreasury law as conducted on the present occasion by Treasury officials." Thus:

"First of all the Secretary had locked up in the Treasury vaults at the start of the present monetary spasm a larger balance than normal. Assuming that this special activity in money began June 1, we find the Subtreasury cash holdings reported on that date (June 1) at $316,673,545 in 1906, against $289,248,071 at the corresponding date in 1905, or about 27½ million dollars larger, all of which might have been in New York banks, and, had it been, we may assume with confidence that the spasm in money never would have occurred. That is not all. Not only was the Government holding in its vaults and out of the market on the first of June 27½ million dollars more than it held June 1 twelve months previously, but ever since then, and in the face of the developing stringency, the Subtreasury has gone on in this work of accumulation, increasing week by week its cash holdings at the expense of bank reserves, until, according to the official figures, it had in Treasury vaults on September 1, 1906, $346,664,238, against $303,769,532 on the same day of 1905. That is to say, not only was the larger amount (27½ million dollars) held out of the market at about the time the upward movement in the rates for money started, but while these rates were mounting up to 20 and 30 and 40 per cent. the Treasury officials were allowing their balances to accumulate and bank reserves to be depleted until the Subtreasury was holding out of the money market $42,894,706 more than it considered it needful to hold a year ago. In other words, it is obvious that our money market might be enjoying to-day the ease of the summer season in place of a stringency that is contracting legitimate enterprises of all kinds, were this idle 42 or 43 million dollars returned to our bank reserves, where it belongs."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that Mr. Shaw's latest step "goes further in the control of the operations of the banks than any heretofore taken," and it goes on to discover indications that "our Treasury system is breaking down." We read in part:

"That the Treasury is, more than ever, a disturbing factor in the market and that its influence is increasingly inefficient for good must be evident to every candid thinker. This situation is emphasized at the present moment and will be even more pronounced as the autumn advances. It is not without reason that Secretary Shaw has been obliged to push further and further his interference with the National banks. He has felt his power, as manifested through the old channels, growing less, and has felt that in order to keep control of the market he must resort to new and drastic methods of management. . . . . .

"Secretary Shaw's invasion of the field of foreign exchange and his assumption of a directing authority in the internal affairs of depositary banks indicate the straits to which the department has been reduced. It is not likely that a radical change in the Subtreasury system can be brought about immediately, but some changes designed to relieve the present impossible conditions can and must be made. Chief among them should be some measure for the current deposit of public moneys without bond security, as proposed by the Fowler bill of last winter. The limitation on currency withdrawals should be repealed without another season's delay.

"Provision should be made at once for the issue of notes in such denomination as may be desired. And, finally, an effort should be made as soon as possible to get away from bond security for bank circulation. All of these changes are more than desirable.

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Most of them are absolutely necessary if we are to avoid disaster in the near future."

Mr. Shaw's warning to the depositary banks to "be good" reminds the New York *Times* of the papal bull against the comet. It says:

"President Roosevelt's simplified-spelling decree has some chance. Secretary Shaw's attempt to control the use and flow of the currency has no chance at all. Money will go where it is wanted, and a high money rate is the signal flag run up as an evidence of need. . . . The attempt to draw either an economic or a moral distinction between the loaning of money on call in New York and the loaning of time money in Keokuk, Sandusky, or Indianapolis is one that can not be made without risk of venturing into absurdity and confusion. . . . . .

"As a campaign speaker he has doubtless fortified himself by this attempt to draw a distinguishing line between the innocent use of money in the smaller communities and the sinful work it is set to accomplish by the hardened men of Wall Street. But as a financier he has not improved his position at all. He has, indeed, made it a bit ridiculous, for what he is attempting to do now is precisely what Mr. Bryan was trying to do in 1896—that is, he is trying to repeal the natural laws of business by a simple edict."

The Philadelphia *Record* speaks with amusement of "Mr. Shaw's homily," while *The Wall Street Journal* (New York) remarks temperately:

"It is not for Wall Street to impute interested motives to the Secretary of the Treasury. In facilitating gold imports he has conferred upon the financial community here a very important advantage, which is none the less valuable because the economic soundness of the policy remains to be proved. Wall Street may, however, ask to what extent Secretary Shaw thinks he can usefully regulate the ordinary channels of business. It is the tendency of money to flow automatically to a point where the best rates of interest can be secured. That those rates are paid in order that the money can be used for speculative purposes is entirely beside the question. It is a matter of the solvency of the borrower and the quality of his collateral. What he does with the money is nobody's business but his own.

"Money lent in Wall Street at the present moment not only secures the best interest return, but it does so with the greatest possible degree of safety. The loan to a reputable stock-exchange house, margining its loans to 20 per cent. and keeping them at that ratio, against collateral which can be immediately marketed, is a safer loan than the one made on commercial paper or a loan on such collateral as real estate."

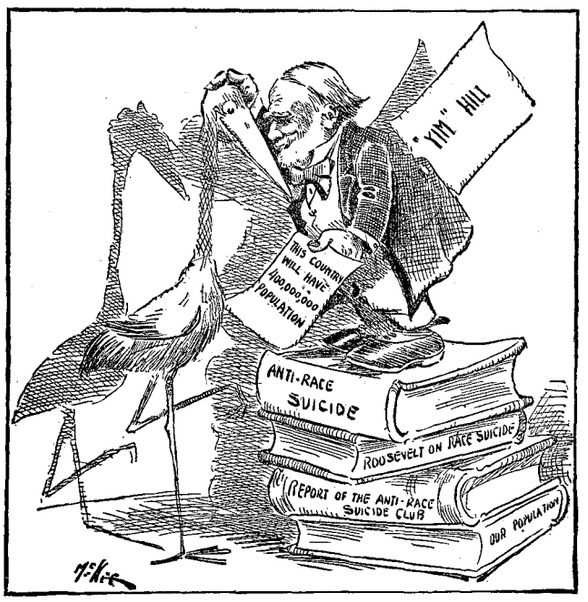
The Journal of Commerce, already quoted, compares Mr. Shaw to King Canute sitting on the seashore and forbidding the waves to advance upon him, or Dame Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean. Says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*:

"This is a radical departure for the Treasury Department to take, and raises the question as to whose funds the Government deposits are, once they are deposited in a bank. As the bank is liable for their security it would seem that they belong to the bank to do what it pleases as long as they are not lost and are available to the Government on demand."

The comment of the Baltimore *News* is typical of much that is printed in support of the Secretary's action. We read:

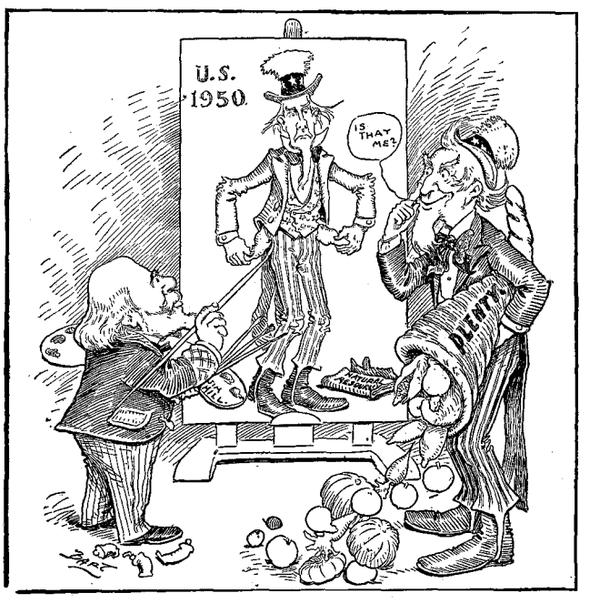
"The argument advanced by these [Wall-Street] interests that money will seek the market offering the best inducement and that the Treasury Department exceeds its authority when it places restrictions on deposits does not bear analysis. The Government places its funds in localities where they will do the most good and for the specific purpose of moving crops and furthering other legitimate enterprise. The Treasury does not exact interest, and any profit that accrues goes into the coffers of the lenders. Heretofore banks with excess funds have forwarded them to their correspondents in New York to be placed in Wall Street if the rate of interest should happen to be higher in that center than at the places selected by the Government for the temporary lodgment of its cash. This plan has been followed without regard to the needs of the local communities. Now the Government rules that its funds not required for domestic use must be returned to the Treasury. Of course, this action did not please Wall Street. In its anger it even forgot that Secretary Shaw had frequently extended favors to that center which brought forth widespread criticism. His order permitting certain importers of gold to withdraw the yellow metal from the Subtreasury when it starts from the other side, thus making it available several days earlier than it otherwise would be, is about the greatest aid any Secretary of the Treasury ever extended to the financial center; but apparently this is not enough to satisfy Wall Street's exacting and craving spirit."

"If Secretary Shaw," says the Pittsburg *Leader*, "has the backbone to follow up his threat and will withdraw public funds from those banks that do not heed his letter, he will do much to aid legitimate enterprise and lawful trade."



THE PROPHET TO THE PRESIDENT'S PET BIRD—"Can't I depend on you, old fellow?"

—McKee in the Indianapolis *Star*.



UNCLE SAM, THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Mr. James Hill (old master) paints a picture showing Uncle Sam what he is coming to.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

INCREASE OR DECREASE?

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LABOR'S OPENING GUN.

THE widespread interest manifested by the outside press in the recent Congressional and State elections in Maine was due mainly to the fact that they were the occasion of the trial shot from "the big gun that Mr. Gompers has loaded in the sight of the whole country." The possible importance of the entrance of Mr. Gompers into the political arena at the head of his American Federation of Labor may be judged from the fact that among those whom he has made it his avowed purpose to remove from public life are such conspicuous figures as Speaker Cannon, Chairman Sherman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and John J. Gardner, chairman of the Labor Committee. The result

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CONGRESSMAN MCCALL, Of Massachusetts, one of the most prominent Republicans in the House.

JOHN DALZELL, Of Pittsburg, one of the three leaders of the House machine.

GEORGE E. LILLEY, Congressman-at-large from Connecticut, and said to be a friend of the Beef Trust.

JACOB RUPPERT, Of New York city, a Tammany man in disfavor with the A. F. of L.

J. J. GARDNER, Of New Jersey, chairman of the Labor Committee of the House.

CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, Whose cause was championed by the big guns of the Republican party.

ON MR. GOMPERS'S BLACK-LIST.

of the Maine elections was a 60-per-cent. slump in the Republican majorities of that State. But as the papers of both parties agree that local rather than national issues—especially the question of prohibition—engrossed the voters, the significance of the results for the country at large centers in the case of Congressman Littlefield. Mr. Littlefield was vigorously opposed by Mr. Gompers's forces in the State campaign, and retained his seat by a greatly reduced majority; but as his colleagues against whom the American Federation had declared no war suffered a similar, or even greater, dwindling of votes, it is generally conceded that so far the *début* of organized labor in American politics has been without appreciable result. Mr. Gompers, however, claims a moral triumph. In a statement to the Associated Press he says in part:

"I look upon the result of the election in the Second District of Maine as a great moral victory, not only for labor, but for the people generally. Of course, it would have pleased me more had Mr. Littlefield been defeated, but in view of the fact that, except in some parts of the Southern States, the workingmen of the Second District of Maine are less organized than in any other part of the country, I appealed not only to the workingmen, but also to the business men and to men in public life. Considering the fact that Maine is regarded as a rockbound Republican stronghold, the cutting of Mr. Littlefield's majority of 5,632 over his opponent in 1904 to between 700 and 800 now is cause for great gratification. It is, as I said, a great moral victory which will have notable influence throughout the country. It shows that the people have it in their power to compel decent and fair treatment at the hands of those who seek their votes.

"Mr. Littlefield claims that I have helped him in the campaign. Paraphrasing the language of another, centuries ago, Mr. Littlefield could well say, 'Another such victory and I am lost.'

"The reason for the reduced majorities of the other candidates allied with Mr. Littlefield in Maine is also because of labor's political campaign for, while the particular fight was directed against him, labor in other parts of the State is better organized, and took up the cause against the indifferent and hostile candidates who stood for election."

But the press almost unanimously assert that the growing discontent with the present prohibitory laws in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors affords the true explanation of the results. "It is the plain lesson of the election," says the New York *Sun*, which is hostile to Gompers, "that the State issue absorbed all others, and that Gompers was a negligible quantity." Says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*:

"This was the first test of Mr. Gompers's crusade against leading Republicans in Congress, but tho he had the fortuitous aid of a liquor campaign which endangered the whole Republican ticket, he made a dismal failure of his attempt to retire Mr. Littlefield to private life. All his effort, time, expense, and energy were wasted, and he has accomplished nothing beyond the dissension he has wrought in the ranks of organized labor in Maine."

The New York *Tribune* explains what Mr. Littlefield meant when he said that the Federation's opposition had helped him if anything. We read:

"It is also said by Republicans familiar with conditions in Maine and capable of analyzing the returns that the attempt of the labor people to come into Maine and defeat a Republican Representative was evidently vigorously resented by the farmers, and that they outdid themselves in getting to the polls and casting their ballots for the man whom they knew to be the proposed victim of his own conscience and the advocates of class legislation. If the efforts of the Federation of Labor produce this effect throughout the country, it is argued, the Federation will do members of Congress other than those who are elected by a strictly urban vote more good than harm by its opposition."

The result, remarks *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), will encourage those who have refused to bow the knee to organized labor and will lower the pretensions of its champions in national politics. It goes on to say:

"Not much attention seems to have been paid to Gompers, even where he shouted loudest. It may be different in other States where there are to be no exciting local issues. At all events there will be a better test. The president of the Chicago Federation of Labor has declared the belief that 'organized labor' made 'real headway,' if it did not win a victory in Maine, and that 'Gompers's efforts undoubtedly had a marked effect on the vote'; and, he says: 'We intend to send speakers into Cannon's district before election day and make the same sort of a fight on him.' Now that will be interesting, and a real test of strength when the November election comes. In 1904 Mr. Cannon received 30,520 votes in the Eighteenth District of Illinois against 15,158 for his Democratic antagonist, 2,456 for a Prohibition candidate and 1,099 for a Socialist. He is a powerful stand-patter on the tariff, has a strong grip on the confidence of the people in his district, and is not afraid of organized labor. Of course, he is a friend of the workingman. All politicians are. But he showed in his speech for Littlefield that he will not truckle to the unions or favor class legislation at their command. It will be interesting to watch

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the tussle of Gompers, of New York, and Fitzpatrick, of Chicago with 'Uncle Joe' in his own stronghold."

The New York *Evening Post* also looks forward with interest to Mr. Gompers's next encounter. We read:

"Chairman Sherman and Speaker Cannon are both singled out for the Gompers lightning, and it will be interesting to see whether they maintain their Ajax attitude, or try to dodge from now on. We think it safe to say that the campaign will not end without some further reminder from the President, how much he has done, and stands prepared to do, for organized labor."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* hopes that Mr. Gompers will learn from this experience that "the American people are always against class legislation." The Springfield *Republican*, however, thinks that Mr. Gompers has "made good," and predicts that "the comparative success of the laborites in this opening battle against some fifty Republican Congressmen is calculated to cause a panic in Republican Congressional circles and at one stroke to make the complexion of the next national House a matter of grave doubt." The New York *Press* takes a similar view. We there read:

"If the labor movement could all but defeat Littlefield in a Republican stronghold of a State where the labor element does not exercise the power it has in other districts and States, what may it be expected to do where Republican lines are less strong and where there is a greater force to the labor movement and to the parties that are akin to it—in New York, for example? In Maine, then, flies a storm-signal for November."

The Evening Post calls attention to the nomination of William J. Cary in the Wisconsin Republican primaries for the seat in Congress which Theobald Otjen has held since 1894 as "the first victory of union labor in its endeavor to keep out of Congress Representatives whose record on labor legislation does not come up to its standards."

MORE COMMENT ON MR. BRYAN'S RAILROAD SCHEME.

THE friends of Mr. Bryan "seem to regard the South as a sort of an 'enemy's country' just now," observes the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) in a news dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., "and they say," continues the dispatch, "that his invasion of it is for the purpose of putting before Southern Democrats just what he thinks about government ownership and to attempt to convince them that it contains no menace to social conditions there." That this prophecy was in a measure fulfilled is shown by this editorial comment of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) on the day after Mr. Bryan's first Southern speech:

"I WAS ONLY TRYING TO SCARE THOSE FELLOWS."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"His progress has been something notable, even in this country, where enthusiasms of that kind are easily got up and worked off. His reception in St. Louis yesterday simply swept the deck, to use a term that may convey literally and figuratively a cleaning up of everything. It was not merely that vast throngs heard him or cheered any and every thing that he might say; there was a temper and spirit that made it a common saying that he had simply obliterated Governor Folk in his own domain and had reestablished his hold on Missouri as the only one. What he said on government ownership is perhaps worth repeating:

"'I wish to say that my views should be clearly understood. I have never declared that I am in favor of government ownership of railways unequivocally. When it has been determined that government supervision does not solve the question, then it is time to discuss government ownership as a practicable proposition. This is all that I wish to say at this time.'"

"The plaudits of Republicans mingling with the noisy welcome of enthusiastic Democrats, William Jennings Bryan received the greetings of all St. Louis," reports *The Republic* (Dem.) of that city. This paper, also, indicates the question of federal ownership of trunk railroads as the pivotal one of Mr. Bryan's Southern tour. His position "has been grossly distorted and misconstrued," we are informed. *The Republic* goes further and asserts that, "as a matter of fact, the difference between his view and that held by President Roosevelt is not very great," and bases the statement on the following argument:

"Roosevelt fears governmental ownership as a possibility. Bryan anticipates it as a probability. Neither Bryan nor Roosevelt would have ownership if control can be made effective. Roosevelt believes it can be; Bryan is sure it can't.

"This is the difference between these two public leaders, with the further distinction that Bryan would avert centralized federal control, which would inevitably come about if governmental ownership should be put into effect under a Roosevelt Administration. Bryan would have State roads as well as Federal roads, and in that way provide a check against the enormous power the National Government would possess if the great transportation lines of the country should come under its sole control.

"The Bryan policy leaves the immediate future open for a full and fair trial of regulation. He is not advocating immediate action in the line of governmental ownership, and will be not only willing, but glad, to dismiss his belief that ownership must come, if

"GEE! IT HAS CAUGHT ON ALREADY."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

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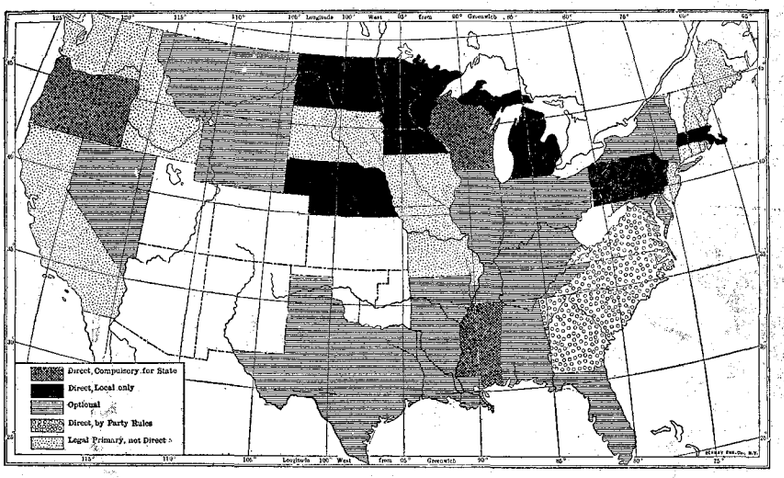
practical experience proves that the railroads are, after all, amenable to control. It is only because he thinks effective control impossible that he believes ownership the ultimate remedy."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), however, still sees in Mr. Bryan's suggestion of government ownership evidence of great radicalism, and suggests that "Democrats not yet wildly radical may well ask whither they are drifting."

Mr. Bryan's speech at Louisville was productive of still further explanation of his position on the question. He read a statement which, as he said, was "in the nature of an elaboration of the ideas" presented in his Madison Square Garden speech in New York. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says that in this Louisville speech "Mr. Bryan is neither candid, consistent, nor sensible." His attitude on government ownership as a present issue is shown in these words of his address:

"If you ask me whether the question of government ownership will be an issue in the campaign of 1908, I answer: I do not know. If you ask me whether it ought to be in the platform, I reply: I can not tell until I know what the Democratic voters think upon the subject. If the Democrats believe that the next platform should contain a plank in favor of government ownership, then that plank ought to be included. If the Democrats think it ought not to contain such a plank, then such a plank ought not to be included. It rests with the party to make the platform, and individuals can only advise."



PRIMARY LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since no two States have primary laws exactly alike, this classification necessarily takes into account only the main characteristics. The first class includes the States which nominate all candidates by direct vote, holding no State conventions at all. The second includes those which nominate thus for certain offices only. The third, those in which direct nominations are optional. In the fourth class the party organizations have created direct primary systems without action by the legislative authority. The States in the last group are those in which nominating conventions are still held, but the choice of delegates is safeguarded by law in the same manner as the actual election.

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) sees in this declaration little to strengthen the idea of growing conservatism in Mr. Bryan, and thus expresses its opinion:

"Where in this is a grain of comfort for those who have been hoping that Mr. Bryan would not press the issue? It is simply a polite way of notifying his opponents that in order to defeat this addition to the party creed they will have to turn the party voters against him. Later on in his speech he said that the suggestion had been more favorably received than he expected, and he then proceeded to reiterate in detail his belief that government regulation would be a failure and that government ownership is the only solution of the problem.

"After this full and frank declaration of Mr. Bryan's views and intentions those who oppose his new doctrines must realize that they must fight it out with him in party proceedings, or else they must resign themselves to Mr. Bryan's purposes, contenting themselves by joining in Watterson's prayer: 'God bless him and give him wisdom.'"

Similarly, the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) is doubtful of Mr. Bryan's ability to keep down the issue, even should the sentiment of the party be overwhelmingly opposed to it. Says *The Courant:*

"He has spoken for himself, he says. Just so; 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' Mr. Bryan's heart is as full of his government-ownership scheme as it was ten years ago of his free-coinage scheme. He may succeed in exercising a temporary, politic restraint upon his mouth, tho we have our doubts even about that. It's a mouth that doesn't take kindly to the restraints of prudence."

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS IN SPITE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

AMONG a number of facts marshaled by Philip L. Allen as evidence of the trend toward a purer democracy in the United States, none is more significant than the growth of the movement for the popular election of Senators. Mr. Allen cites also the referendum, which has been adopted in an optional form by five States; the initiative, which has been adopted by two States and several cities, permitting the passage of a law at the polls, by ballot, when it is not desired to leave it to the wisdom of the regular legislative body; the recall, adopted by a small group of California cities, which permits voters to take an official out of office by a legal process closely analogous to that by which they put him in; and the "neighborhood town-meeting." But these, by comparison, are minor movements. The House of Representatives has five times passed resolutions for changing the mode of election to the Senate, but these have always been defeated, or relegated to die in committee, by the latter body. Thirty-one State legislatures have taken action favoring popular election; Bryan again made it an issue in his recent Madison Square Garden speech; and an interstate convention has been authorized for the sole purpose of furthering this same object. Short of amending the Constitution, there is no way of taking the election of Senators away from the State legislatures; and such an amendment will be discussed by the interstate convention at Des Moines. Meanwhile, however, a number of States have discovered that the power of the Legislature in this matter can be reduced from a real to a nominal control by providing for nominations of Senatorial candidates at popular primaries, the party which controls the Legislature being bound to give its indorsement to the popular choice. "This scheme of circumventing the Constitution and popularizing an institution which was not intended to be popular," says the Washington *Times*, "has been carried further than most people realize." Thus, to quote further:

"The South is practically solid for it. There being practically only one party in the South, the only way to get up a real contest was to provide for it in a primary election; and the late doings in Georgia and South Carolina testify how effectually this has been done. The West is fast lining up for the new idea. Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and other States have taken it up or are pledged to it.

"Before long the Senate will have been made just as popular a body as the House, and we will learn whether the method of its Constitution was really responsible for its tendency to get out of touch with popular opinion.

"Meanwhile, the growing responsiveness of the Upper Chamber to the wishes of the people, keeping step with the movement to take Senatorial elections down closer to the people, strongly suggests that the new plan will be beneficial."

Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

"The Senatorial opposition that has four times defeated the

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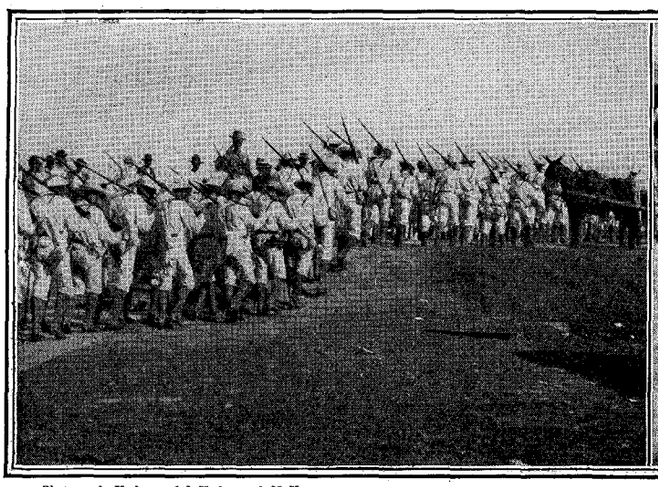
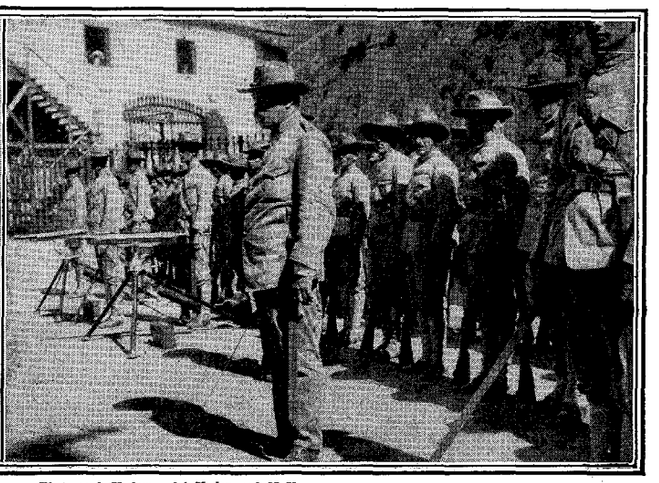


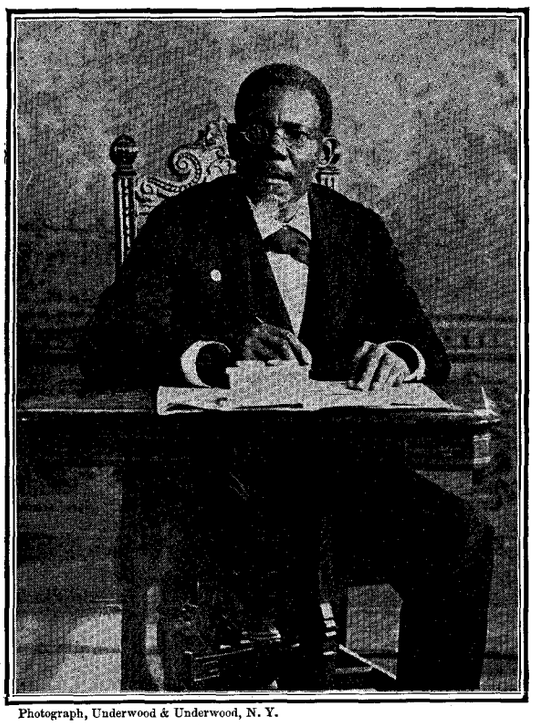
Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

GUERRILLAS OF FRANCO-MANICOL LEAVING BARRACKS IN CASTILLA DE LA PUNTA.



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

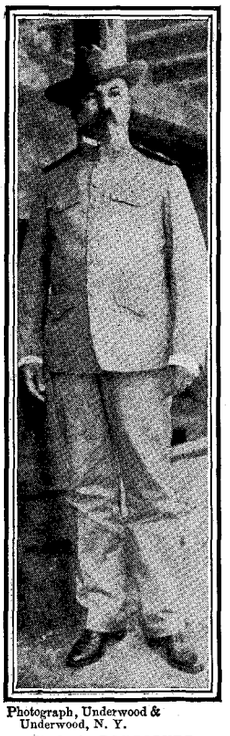
CAPTAIN WEBSTER, AN AMERICAN WHO FIGHTS WITH PALMA'S FORCES, LINING UP HIS COMPANY.



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

GEN. QUENTIN BANDERAS.

This negro leader, who won fame in the wars for Cuban independence, joined the insurgents at the outbreak of the present difficulties, and was killed in one of the first encounters.



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

GEN. A. RODRIGUEZ,

Commander-in-chief of the Rural Guards, whose forces have been vigorously recruited of late.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS IN NEW YORK.

Delegate Chas. M. Aguirre is seated at the desk. Behind him is Subdelegate J. A. Castellanos.

ON CUBA'S TROUBLED STAGE.

movement for popular election will soon be face to face with the fact that it has been accomplished anyhow. Thirteen States have nominated United States Senators by popular vote this year—Alabama, where they have even gone to the trouble of nominating alternates in case Pettus or Morgan should die; Arkansas, where Jeff Davis's victory can hardly be cited as an argument for popular election; Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. . . . . .

"In addition to these the conventions of both parties have declared for the principle in Iowa and Wisconsin and in a modified form in Idaho. If the movement continues to grow as it has in the present year the Senate may find itself reversed by the infusion of new blood gained through the adoption of this measure of getting around the Senatorial veto."

The Sacramento *Bee* thinks that the popular choice of Senators at the primaries "will become as binding upon the majority party in the respective legislatures as is the indirect popular vote for President upon the Electoral College."

Mr. Philip L. Allen, quoted in the beginning of this article, gives in the New York *Outlook* illustrations of the spread of these systems of virtual popular election. We read:

"Thirty vacancies will occur in the Senate in 1907. Fifteen of these have already been filled at the date of this writing (July, 1906), or will be filled, by methods that approximate popular election. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia employ the direct primary under either State law or party rule. Idaho, South Dakota, and Nebraska will have candidates nominated in convention along with the State tickets, North Carolina will reelect by legislative action alone a Senator originally

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chosen by the direct primary, while in New Jersey and doubtless other States campaigns for the Senatorship will be so active that most legislative candidates will make pledges upon the Senatorship part of their individual platforms. It is not at all visionary to expect, with the laws already enacted and the campaigns for the direct primary now going on in States like Iowa, Washington, South Dakota, and Maryland, that within the next ten years, before any popular-election amendment could probably be passed, a full half of the Senate will be virtually chosen by the people in one or the other of the ways here described. . . . . .

"One singular fact about the spread of this reform in the North nas been its adoption by State after State practically before it has been tested. La Follette's proposal to have United States Senators nominated in the primary was criticized as dangerous and almost revolutionary no longer ago than 1902. . . . The direct primary is, indeed, a splendid example of the way in which an idea can prevail in this country on purely theoretical grounds."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMONITION TO CUBA.

"WE do not suppose that any other President would have met the Cuban situation in the same way," remarks the New York *Sun*, which at the same time predicts that the honesty and frankness of Mr. Roosevelt's procedure "will be conceded by all contemporary observers." His method has been to send Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon, our Secretary of War and our Assistant Secretary of State, to Havana, there to render such aid as is possible toward "the immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island." And in the mean time Mr. Roosevelt makes his attitude clear in a letter to Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington, through whom he addresses "a word of solemn warning" to the Cuban people. In this letter he points out that "there is just one way in which Cuban independence can be jeopardized," and that that is "for the Cuban people to show their inability to continue in their path of peaceful and orderly progress." He states that American intervention in Cuban affairs will only come "if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy." He then solemnly adjures all Cuban patriots "to band together, to sink all differences and personal ambitions, and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of their republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference, by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war." An immediate cessation of hostilities, he states, "is, in my judgment, imperative."

Mr. Roosevelt's procedure, says the paper already named, "is a mighty original and prepossessing way of meeting and coping with a dangerous and complicated situation." To quote further from the same source:

"It is open, above-board, and fair. It hides no subtle Machiavellian purpose to put Cuba at a disadvantage; it cloaks no design of aggrandizement and creates no pretext for annexation or other selfish achievement. . . . . .

"It is impossible for the Cuban people to misconstrue the motives of a man who in 1898 risked his life for their liberation from oppression, and who in 1902 ordered an American army to evacuate their island, altho pretexts might easily have been found for prolonging the occupation. They can not but believe him, therefore, when he tells them that he has no desire and no present intention of intervening in Cuba by military force, but that if civil war shall continue there such intervention will be imposed upon him by the duty of safeguarding American citizens and their investments, and by the obligation contracted by the Treaty of Paris to protect the lives and property of foreign residents in the island. . . . . .

"To help patriotic Cubans to devise some expedient calculated to bring about pacification with all possible promptitude is the aim of the mission on which Secretary Taft has embarked. He goes to Havana, not as a precursor of interference, but as one charged to do everything in his power to render interference needless. He goes, undoubtedly, without prejudgment of the case between the Cuban Government and the insurgents. We may be confident that he has no preconcerted plan. His business is to find out the truth, and then make the best of it; to which end he will, of course, listen to both sides."

It thus becomes increasingly clear that the presence of American battle-ships in Cuban waters, and the temporary landing of marines at Havana, have no immediate object beyond the protection of American property. Says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia):

"The prompt withdrawal of the marines landed from the *Denver* indicated unmistakably that the President desired to treat the Cuban question with the utmost discretion and conservatism. His letter to the Cuban Minister shows conclusively that the President has no patience with the aspirations of the American annexationists, and that as long as the Roosevelt Administration is in power Cuba's independence will not be wrested from her."

The Morning Telegraph (New York) hails the President's action as one more proof that he is "the world's greatest statesman." In its enthusiasm it goes on to say:

"'Peace!' commands Roosevelt—and there will be peace.

"This is constructive statesmanship. The sort of statesmanship that saves lives. The Cuban revolution is at an end, and nobody and no faction will get the worst of it. There will be a 'square deal.'"

The Tribune (New York) finds the President's letter to Señor Quesada "instinct in every line with sincerity and statesmanship," and refuses to believe that we shall be compelled to intervene. If this country does again have to set up a military rule in Cuba, "it means the end of the Cuban Republic," asserts *The Evening Post* (New York). That paper adds:

"The situation is extraordinary. The Palma Government has shown amazing feebleness, and appears to have but small hold upon the affection or loyalty of the Cuban people. On the other hand, the insurgents are fighting for they scarcely know what. This is evidenced by their really comic eagerness to surrender to Commander Colwell of the *Denver*. Yet this very state of uncertainty and confusion suggests a way out. If Palma and his supporters can be persuaded by Mr. Taft to meet Zayas and Menocal and the aggrieved veteran generals to talk matters over and agree upon some fair measure for the restoration of peace, Cuba may remain independent. Short of some such plan, there seems to be no way of averting what the world will call the suicide of Cuba."

Our present friendly and informal intervention in the affairs of Cuba "is by no means to be construed as a move in support of President Palma," says the New York *Times*, which adds:

"It is probable enough that the facts reported to the President by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Taft will warrant him in using his personal influence in a friendly way to bring about a composition of the difficulty through a new election. That would be the logical remedy for the present trouble, and very likely the only remedy that would end it."

Meanwhile the immediate effect of President Roosevelt's warning has been the issuance of a decree by President Palma ordering the suspension of hostilities.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A PERSIAN parliament suggests Aladdin's lamp fitted with an electric bulb.—*New York Tribune.*

IT is still an open question whether Cuba is fit for e-ther self-government or annexation.—*Butte Inter-Mountain.*

ICELAND can now be communicated with by cable. But why should any one want to do it?—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE Czar is missing an opportunity by not going in for the government ownership of bombs.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. BRYAN is not altogether gratified with his description as the "world's greatest private citizen." There is a suggestion of permanency about it.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE "CRIME" OF ALFONSO.

BY a mandate announcing that a civil marriage shall henceforth be as good as a religious one in Spain, King Alfonso, according to some Spanish papers, has sinned against the Constitution and committed a crime against the church. He is the first Catholic monarch of the Iberian Peninsula to make a breach in the wall which has so far cut off political and social Spain from the influences of secularism. The Liberal and Republican papers hail this act as the entering wedge that may eventually result in the separation of church and state, while the Clerical organs, on the other side, aver that he has violated the Constitution. The seriousness with which it is regarded by all parties is thus apparent. The facts are as follows: The Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice, Count Romanones, has published in the *Gaceta* (Madrid) a royal mandate authorizing the celebration of marriage, in the case of either Catholics or non-Catholics, without any religious ceremony. This, we are told, is the severest blow ever dealt by a sovereign of Spain at the power of the church. The Clerical and Conservative *Epoca* (Madrid) thinks the new marriage law is unconstitutional, and declares:

"If the Constitution sets forth the fact that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman faith is that of the State, all the functionaries of the State are bound to observe the fundamental precepts of that faith, which in our opinion is the only true one. How can it be in the power of a minister to publish an order which contradicts those doctrines of the church which have been accepted by the state as laws of the realm?"

Turning now to the *Pais* (Madrid), which calls itself "republican, radical, revolutionary," we find it hailing Alfonso as a fellow sinner. It says:

"According to those who say that liberalism is sin there can now be no doubt as to whether King Alfonso has been caught in sin or not. The royal mandate published in the *Gaceta* settles that question, and affords also ground for believing possible liberalization of monarchical governments, which in spite of all their programs and manifestoes continue so far completely conservative."

The *Pais* does not see in the new mandate anything more than the repeal of an ordinance making a religious marriage compulsory which had been published by a previous Minister of Justice, Mr. Vadillo. To quote:

"Since Vadillo laid clerical hands on the civil-marriage question the Liberals have twice been in power, but up to the last few days they have done nothing to oppose the influence of the Vatican. Better late than never. Yet the present royal mandate does not give liberty of worship, it does not imply the laicization of the society in which we live, nor the closing of religious houses, not even the institution of genuine civil marriage. It is merely the correction of a reactionary law passed by Conservatives and, as we are told, the first step in a series of liberal reforms which we hope will some day be accomplished."

This new move of the Minister of Justice falls in exactly with the views of the Republican party in the Spanish Parliament, and the *Heraldo de Madrid* recently reported a meeting of Republican members of Cortes at Gijon, in which the eloquent Melquiades Alvarez, amid many interruptions, declared himself and the party he represented to be in favor of civil marriage in the widest acceptance of the term; secular education by means of government schools and colleges; the secularization of cemeteries and other public burying-places; the abolition of oaths in the law courts, etc. The *Heraldo* comments as follows on this speech:

DOG-DAYS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE CZAR—"It is too bad to have to wear chain-armor in the dog-days."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

"Of course the speech of Melquiades Alvarez could not fail to be eloquent. His skill in checking the interruptions of his auditors, and his courage in expounding to a public hostile to his views the clear ideas of whose truth he is so firmly convinced, merit the applause of every one. If, as the eloquent orator remarked, these ideas contain the germs of future renovation for the country, so that Spain shall rise up once more, powerful, vigorous, ennobled by the spirit of democracy and industry, it must be acknowledged that the Liberal party has a claim upon the applause of every one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRUGGLE TO CONTROL THE NEXT DOUMA.

THE second national election in Russia has been tentatively fixed for November, and a reading of the Russian press shows that all parties, including the Government and the bureaucracy, are already laying plans and making preparations for the campaign. Even the so-called "black hundred" organizations, the "patriotic leagues," which urge the Czar to "end the whole constitutional farce" and revert to unlimited monarchy, will take active part in the campaign and the election, in order, as they say, to "counteract the Jews and their friends" who "controlled the first Douma." The campaign has, in fact, already been opened. The Moderates have held a conference at Moscow, and the Constitutional Democrats and Progressives, who are not sure they would be permitted to meet where quasi-martial law prevails, are discussing the issues in their papers - chiefly the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) and *Strana* (St. Petersburg), which have been revived after a suspension which Premier Stolypine explained was necessary as a temporary measure to prevent incendiary and revolutionary agitation at a critical time.

Who, all ask, will control the next Douma? The Government, by releasing 4,500,000 acres of crown lands and authorizing their sale by the Peasants' Bank, and by promising a further sale of some 15,000,000 acres on fair terms, hopes to capture the peasant delegates, or at least to prevent the Radicals from capturing them. The success of these tactics even conservative editors and leaders venture to question. Thus the St. Petersburg *Rousky Troud* (Russian Work) says pessimistically:

"The muzhik will give his vote only to the champions of 'land and liberty.' However terrible this may be, it is a fact, and to blink at it would be senseless. He will give no heed to any official power which may try to persuade him to the contrary – this, too, is clear; and as for pressure and coercion of the peasant electors, the bureaucracy has neither the strength, courage, nor persistence for such a course.

"There is no doubt whatever that under the present electoral system, with its class divisions and various 'stages,' the Douma is bound to be 'red,' even anarchistic, for only the revolutionary parties have the energy and the resources to carry their programs through."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) challenges these pessimistic views as pure guesswork. It is sure, on the contrary, that the second Douma will be far less radical than the first, more business-like and practical, and less visionary. The *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), the organ of the Stolypine Cabinet, declares that the grouping of parties which followed the first campaign has lost all practical significance. It continues:

"There were several factions and shades of opinion; to-day there are only two parties—the party of order and government, and the anti-government party. Which will win? That which will take a definite position in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

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GENERAL VIEW OF THE VILLA. VIEW SHOWING APERTURE CAUSED BY BOMB. INTERIOR VIEW AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

EFFECT OF THE BOMB-THROWING ON PREMIER STOLYPINE'S VILLA.

Thirty people were killed and twenty wounded by the assassin's missile on August 25.

The voters will pay no attention to details; they will ask whether it is their interest and duty to ally themselves with the representatives of gradual, sequent, moderate reform, or to encourage chaos and revolutionary terror."

The *Strana* answers that there are differences of opinion as to the kind of constitutional monarchy wanted, and adds that the bureaucrats and reactionaries hate the constitutionalist as bitterly as they do the revolutionist. Where, it asks, is the alleged harmony in the party of order? Stolypine's own organ is too "red" in the eyes of the provincial governors, and the editors of the provincial press are not permitted to advocate real constitutionalism.

In regard to the agrarian projects of the Government, the *Strana* says that they are "a drop in the bucket," that relief is needed everywhere, and that to help one peasant, and ignore the clamor of nine peasants just as impoverished, will injure rather than help the Government. Not 4,000,000, but 20,000,000 acres should at once be placed at the disposal of the land-hungry, and this is impossible without the late Douma's scheme—compulsory alienation of private lands and fair compensation. The revived *Riech* is convinced that Stolypine will find himself constrained to adopt more and more of the late Douma's agrarian proposals. Both these organs object, however, to government-land legislation, or any other legislation, without the Douma. This, they say, is illegal, contrary to the Fundamental Laws and characteristic of an arbitrary, hypocritical bureaucracy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Aspirations of Egypt.—The recent execution of certain Egyptian peasants and the flogging of others, accused of firing upon British officers who were shooting pigeons without first obtaining leave of their owners, has given occasion to a host of pro-Egyptian sympathizers to discuss and even arraign Lord Cromer's administration at Cairo of the territory over which the Khedive ostensibly reigns. Particularly would the opponents of British policy in Egypt disclaim the idea that Egyptians are hostile to European influences. The craze for Panislamism, which is inflaming the Mohammedan countries to attack Europe, has not affected Egypt, declares Moustapha Kamel, an Egyptian pacha, in a brochure on England's administration of the Nile country. Egypt has its intellectual classes who are proud of their country's past, and who wish to be partakers in European progress, and not be considered backward, like a Central-African country or a Belgian Free State. They never think for an instant that a Panislamic uprising could overcome Europe. To quote:

"The national program of those who have any influence upon public opinion in Egypt is well defined. We Egyptians want to elevate the people by instruction and the light of progress, to give them a knowledge of their rights and duties, and to point out to them the place they ought to occupy in the world. For more than a century we have understood that all nations must follow the path of Western civilization, and we were the first Oriental people to stretch out a hand to Europe. We continue to march in the path we have chosen. It is by instruction, progress, toleration, and freedom of thought that we shall acquire the esteem of the world and liberty for our country. Our object is the independence of our country, and nothing can make us forget that! The sympathy we feel for other Mussulman nations is quite legitimate, and not at all fanatical. No enlightened Moslem can believe for a moment that the nations of Islam could combine successfully against Europe. Those who talk in such a strain are either ignorant or intentionally strive to create a barrier between Europe and the Mussulman nations. It is an Islamic renaissance, based upon science and freedom of thought, that is needed to elevate the peoples of Islam."

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Is there room here for any one but John Bull?

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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WHY WOMAN SHOULD NOT VOTE IN ITALY.

IF women do not get the ballot in Italy, it will evidently not be because they have not made enough of a stir about it. The Italian magazines are filled with articles on woman-suffrage, several of which have been quoted in these columns. Queen Margherita has expressed her opposition to it, members of the Italian Parliament are being sounded on the subject, and the Parliament itself is being deluged with petitions. One manifesto is issued by the "intellectual women" of Italy, others by the women's societies, "which are springing up," we read, "like mushrooms after a shower," and one petition to Parliament "bears the signature of the most learned woman lawyer, the most cultured female journalist, the lady of the most ancient aristocracy, the most renowned milliner." In spite of all this, Mr. Aristide Manassero has the hardihood to declare, in the *Italia Moderna* (Rome), that the women of Italy, as a general rule, do not desire the ballot. Even those who do, he adds, have no clear and distinct object in mind; they are not fitted for the political arena, in which they would lose their most charming quality, that of femininity, and they might better direct their energies toward a reform of the present Italian political code, which is grossly unjust to their sex.

Mr. Manassero intimates in the following paragraph that the Italian suffragists do not know what they want. He remarks:

"In all the articles I have read, and at all the conferences of those who fight for the feminine vote which I have attended, I have never come upon anything like a clear statement, exact and precise, of the problem thus discussed. I have seen theories on the rights of motherhood, handled from a natural and sociological standpoint; I have come upon dissertations upon the psychical and intellectual position of women, and upon treatises, more or less scientific, on the effects of heredity, adaptation, environment. These feminists use the new studies and new data collected by Manouvrier to defend themselves from the charge of childishness, and the arguments of John Stuart Mill and Letourneau in support of their contention that their defects are the result of slow and long atavism, of acquired degeneration, of the atrophy of high qualities, which results from the failure in opportunity and the narrowness of sphere to which they have been condemned."

All of their arguments, says this writer, end in "a poetic phrase, or an ingenious paradox." There are, however, he goes on to say, many things which women ought rightly to claim before they advance to a premature demand for the suffrage. Thus:

"Certainly our legal code, which originated with Napoleon, contains provisions by no means favorable, sometimes even unjust, to the gentle sex. We have a system of restrictions, civil and penal, sometimes too harsh, sometimes too indulgent, but never fair and inspired by a definite standard. The disposition of personal and inherited property in marriage is not regulated in a just manner. A very scanty influence and authority are left to a widow in the education and instruction of her children. In the case of illegitimate children no inquiry can by law be made into the identity of the father, but only of the mother. In marital infidelity the woman is punished much more severely than the man. . . . If a gradual amelioration of woman's condition under the law is to be aimed at, it should be begun in the more useful, more necessary, and more general way by altering the code. All agitation for woman's rights in any other sense than this is absolutely premature. Feminism, under whatever cloak of liberalism or individualism it may be concealed, is never anything but a problem of economics, and can never produce a change in the sexes. Not even the Italian Parliament or the glorious House of Commons can do that, altho it is able to do anything, according to the Genovese De Lolme, excepting to turn a woman into a man."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JEW IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE Jew excites admiration in an "Occasional Correspondent" of the London *Times* for the part he has played and is playing in the Russian revolutionary movement. The Jew's intelligence and devotion to high political ideals, we are told, are greater than those of his Christian fellow countrymen. The cruel deeds done by Jews in common with Christians are not to be ascribed to racial proclivity. The Jews have frequently checked the bloody and vindictive violence of Russian Gentiles, and, as this writer remarks:

"I have found broader intelligence, larger idealism, greater power of grasping personal conceptions, and readier devotion to the service of ideals and of men among the Jewish revolutionaries than among the revolutionary Christians of an analogous class. I have seen the passions of an 'Orthodox' crowd restrained by the temperate speech of a Jew; and I shall long remain under the impression of a scene which I witnessed at a meeting last week; a

THE DANCING BEAR—"I can't stand this fool game much longer."
—*Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London).

TREPOFF—"Set him in motion, sire.—It is easily done." "— — — — — — !!!"
THE FAITHFUL ARMY.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE END OF THE GAME.

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workman's house in which men and women were crammed like wood in a stove and were all ablaze with revolutionary fire, and a venerable Jew, whose own innumerable wrongs seemed but gently to touch his heart, enveloping it as clouds envelop the moon,

IN HIDING.

The Czar avoids the demands of the people by dodging behind the back of the hangman. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

pleading for love and charity and a noble aim and a noble cause."

This correspondent was told by the Russian authorities that he would lose all interest in the revolution when he discovered the extent to which it was dominated by Jews. But he gives a very different account of his impressions, in the following language:

"Officials do not exaggerate the influence of the Jews. Not only have they their own Bund; the Russian political parties, Octoberists, Constitutional Democrats, Social Democrats, Socialist Revolutionaries are, some of them, directed and controlled, and all of them influenced, altho in varying degree, by the Jews, who have won a position out of all relation to their numbers by virtue of the intelligence, energy, and solidarity which characterize their race. . . . . .

"But this discovery that I have made, so far from diminishing, has increased my interest in and hope for the revolution. In spite of my prejudices, which still strive to assert themselves, it has been borne in upon me, by evidence—and the evidence accumulates every day—which can not be gainsaid, that the Jews are able to bestow upon the revolution . . . intellectual enlightenment, moral impulse, spiritual impulse, and a high aim. This the Government will not believe; and specially rigorous measures are enforced against Jews who are proved or suspected to have any part in the movement. Some of my own acquaintances of the past week have mysteriously disappeared, and I know that they were a moderating influence in the societies to which they belonged."

Those who thus "mysteriously disappear," being apprehended and sent to prison or into exile, are Jews who would, like the Girondists of France and the Octoberists of the present movement, have acted as moderating and restraining influences. The Government is fatally misguided in removing these and leaving the field to relentless terrorists. This writer thus expresses his opinion on this point:

"The Government, who have a finger on the public pulse and know that the new sentiments that stir the people to desperate deeds can never be exorcised by any of their enchantments, are depriving the revolution of its best elements and handing it over to the control of the men whom they have most reason to dread and who have least reason to dread them—the men of the Terror; men of consummate and merciless skill."

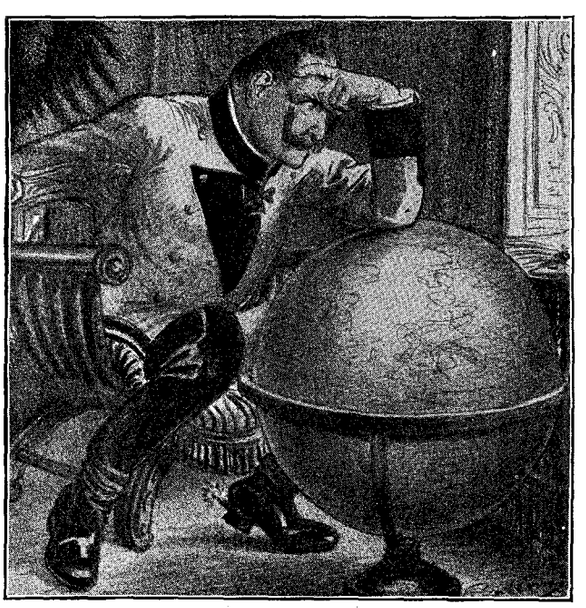
SPANISH VIEW OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

IF we are to judge Spanish opinion by the *Heraldo de Madrid*, a journal that is to Spain what the London *Times* is to England and the Paris *Temps* is to France, Spain would consider the United States amply justified in intervention in Cuba. "With due allowance for the exaggerations indulged in by the telegraphic agencies," says the *Heraldo*, "there is no use disguising the fact that the Cuban Republic is passing through a most dangerous crisis," in which "the provisions of the so-called Platt Amendment give the United States the right of intervention." The main causes of the present conflict are thought by the *Heraldo* to lie in the deficiencies of the Cuban Constitution and the unfitness of the Cuban people for a republican form of government. To quote at length:

"The defective character of the Cuban Constitution renders political unity almost impossible. For instance, the provincial governors are elected by the people, and not nominated by the central or supreme authorities. To this supreme and central government a provincial governor may show himself in direct opposition without violating any of his obligations. Moreover, a representative government such as they now enjoy the Cubans were completely unfitted and unprepared for. The extremists of the Moderate party abused their long tenure of office, like all parties who remain for a considerable time in power, and this aroused the headlong impatience and exasperation of the more radical elements n the Liberal party. When once these causes of disturbance are recognized and confronted, it should not be difficult to put an end to the critical condition of affairs."

History repeats itself in the present uprising which is almost identical in origin with the rebellion of Cuba against Spain in 1868. The writer remarks:

"The political parties in Havana should try to arrive at a compromise. They should remember that it was a similar attempt of the Moderates to crush the Progressives that precipitated the revolution against Spain in 1868. Surely this fact should be taken to heart by Cuba. . . . The Cubans are united to us by ties which nothing can dissolve, and we can not be indifferent to the political conflict which is going on across the water. We earnestly pray that the passion and fury which have been aroused there may give place to peace and concord which are the only guaranties of prosperity and progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

WILLIAM II.—"The spelling reform is certainly worthy of Teddy. A better plan would be to make German the universal language and abolish every other." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW PEARLS GROW.

THE parasitic theory of the origin of pearls seems now to be well established, according to Mr. Seurat, who has been investigating the question for the Prince of Monaco. An interesting summary of the matter, contributed by him to the *Bulletin* of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco (May 20), is abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 18). The writer outlines the researches of Seurat and earlier investigators as follows:

"An early hypothesis considered the pearl as the result of a reaction of the mantle to the excitation produced by a foreign body, . . . a grain of sand, for example. By secretion this foreign body was supposed to be covered with nacre and a rounded spherule was formed. This is indeed the case, but such a spherule is not a fine pearl, but a concretion of mother-of-pearl. . . . . .

"The second hypothesis is pathologic. The pearl, according to this, would represent a concretion of lime and is a calculus, the product of a diseased oyster. . . . Herdman and Hornell, after studying the formation of Ceylon pearls, . . . announced that many pearls had a 'calco-spherule' as a nucleus, around which, under the influence of this excitation, were deposited successive layers of nacre. But all fine pearls have not this calcareous nucleus, and the hypothesis has no general value.

"The most probable theory tends to attribute to the pearl a parasitic origin. According to this the mollusk calcifies a cyst determined by a parasite. In 1852 Felippi attributed the formation of pearls . . . to the presence of the larvæ of a trematode. . . . The formation of pearls in the common mollusk *Mytilus edulis* has been attributed to the presence of the larva of a distome, whose development has been followed by Jameson. In 1903 Herdman and Hornell discovered that most of the fine pearls found free in the tissues of the Ceylon pearl-oyster contained the remains of a cestode. Finally, during a stay at the Gambier Isles, from 1902 to 1904, Mr. Seurat, by decalcifying pearls, found in the center an organic nucleus surrounded by concentric layers of conchyolin. The nucleus was composed of a scolex 225 micromillimeters [about $\frac{1}{100}$ inch] long, which was identified as that of . . . a parasite of the black-edged pearl-oyster. . . . He also found the larvæ of cestodes forming nuclei of pearls from Nossi-Bé, Madagascar, and from the Isle of Pines, New Caledonia. . . .

"Some of these parasites can complete their development only in other hosts—a fact now very generally established in parasitology. Jameson has shown that the distome of a certain oyster is found in . . . birds that eat it. . . . Seurat has proved that the scolex of the *Tylocephalum* can continue its development only in a fish, the eagle-ray. The rays eat pearl-oysters whose shells have become perforated, and thus absorb the scolex, which passes on to the adult stage in the spiral intestine.

"The *Tylocephalum* seems to attack only one particular oyster and this particular fish. Their simultaneous presence, and the assistance of organisms to facilitate the attack of the oysters by the ray, are the necessary conditions for the appearance of the fine pearls of the Gambier Isles. . . . . .

"The knowledge of this mechanism of formation enables us to hope that it may be utilized to obtain a forced production of fine pearls.

"The parasitic origin appears in all cases to be very general, and altho the parasites are various the mechanism is always the same.

"But it must not be supposed that because the center of the pearl consists of a parasitic organism, it is this that causes the pearl to 'live' or 'die.' If the pearl 'grows old' and 'dies,' it is because perspiration, the acid secretions of the skin, salt or soapy water, fruit-juices, etc., dull it. But it may be 'revived' by dissolving the external envelopes with an acid of some strength—a very delicate process. It is true that the same effects may be produced, it appears, by a biologic mechanism, by the limited action of the gastric juice, when the pearl is swallowed. The Californians advise that it be fed to a fowl, and as it may not be recovered in any other way, to kill the fowl at the expiration of a sufficient time. It will issue as from the Fountain of Youth, entirely rejuvenated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THERE A LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS?

AFTER stating this question, a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris)—Mr. C. de Kirwan—answers, "That depends." If you mean by "language" sounds conveying certain sensations, desires, and impressions, animals certainly speak. If you mean articulate words capable of conveying ideas in the proper acceptation of the word, they as certainly do not. He goes on to say:

"Language . . . is of two kinds. The first is purely of the senses, expressing only impressions, sensations, appetites, and passions, and consists solely of inarticulate sounds, cries of different natures, and gestures of all sorts. This kind of language, which represents no thought, no idea, and still less any reasoning process, exists incontestably among animals, and is common to them and man.

"This confusion in the meaning of the word 'language' has led scientists . . . to defend the untenable opinion that animals have an intellect of the same kind, tho of less degree, than that of man. . . . . .

"The late Father Carbonelle, in his 'Confines of Science and Philosophy,' has given a remarkable description of this language of pure sense—cries of joy or of fright, joyous shouts, sighs of sadness or grief, various movements of the wings in birds, waggings of the tail in dogs, etc., and, in man, the play of feature, instinctive movements, and monosyllabic exclamations.

"The essential and fundamental difference between this language of the senses and spoken language is that the former, because it represents no idea, implies no conversation. So animals do not talk with one another, and if all the Garners and naturalists of the world observe all the gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangs of the Dark Continent, they will never surprise them in a single conversation. They will be able to notice certain cries and gestures, more or less varied, corresponding to the impressions, sensations, and passions of all this monkey tribe; just as they might observe the same with any other class of animals.

"As a recent writer well says . . . : 'To have a real language, there must be judgment and reason, founded, at least implicitly, on an abstract and universal concept,' not an instinctive judgment without freedom . . . like that of the kid which, seeing the wolf, decides to run away, as St. Thomas says, but a free, conscious, and reasoned judgment.

"The articulate word, which alone constitutes real language, may be replaced with gestures, with signs (by deaf-mutes, for example) just as it is put into certain characters in handwriting; but these characters, signs, and gestures correspond in this case to ideas, not merely to the phenomena of pure sensation.

"We may recall the failure of the learned English scientist, Sir John Lubbock, who in spite of several months of daily practise, followed out with unalterable patience, could not . . . 'to his great surprise,' teach his dog to read.

"The same result awaits all attempts to decipher and note the alleged language of monkeys."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Goggles for Automobilists.—That goggles are absolutely necessary to protect the eyes from dust, wind, flies, etc., while riding in a motor-car, is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, August 11). He warns the reader that in making a selection care should be taken that there is no uneven pressure on the rim of the orbit, for this becomes painful if continued for hours, especially if the pressure be over the supraorbital nerve. He goes on:

"On the other hand, the fit must be close, whether accomplished by the metal mountings of the glasses being shaped to fit the circumference of the orbit and padded, or by additional flaps of leather or some other flexible material; if there are open spaces, dust, and even flies, will find their way in with surprising ease. Those who, on account of myopia, hypermetropia, or an amount of astigmatism that is too great to be neglected, require glasses for distant vision, may adopt one of two alternatives. The ordinary spectacles may be worn, and goggles superimposed upon them; a square-fronted pattern consisting of plain, flat front glasses, with side glasses set at right angles to them, will allow sufficient space for this, and the further protection needed can be

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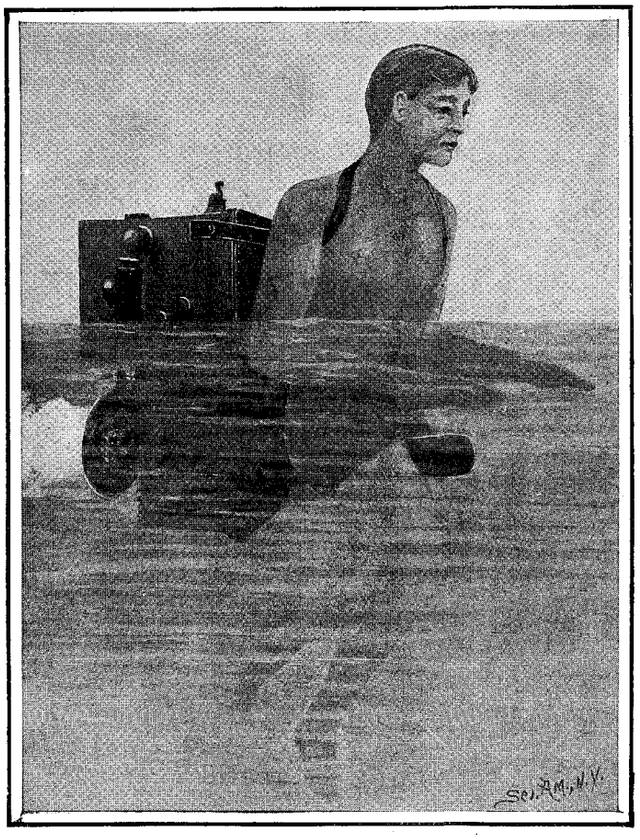
afforded by a continuous flap of leather or some similar substance extending an inch or more all round the glasses. Goggles may be specially made with glasses ground to afford the required corrections, but they must of necessity be flat, and of much larger size than the glasses kept in stock for spectacles. The central axis of the lens must coincide with that of the pupil, and this centering can be pretty accurately done, tho the center will be nowhere near the center of the whole glass, which has to be extended far outward to give a sufficient lateral range of vision, so that a large lens has to be ground, and a great part of it cut off and discarded, which renders such glasses rather expensive. Whether cylinders could be placed with sufficient accuracy is open to doubt. Goggles, however, with rims fitting the rims of the orbit have little disposition to get out of place."

SWIMMING BY MECHANICAL POWER.

A NOVEL aquatic propeller, which will do for man in the water what the motocycle is doing on land, being related to the motor-boat very much as the motocycle is to the automobile, has been devised by Constantini, of Paris, whose roller motor-skate was recently described in these columns. The apparatus, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Scientific American*



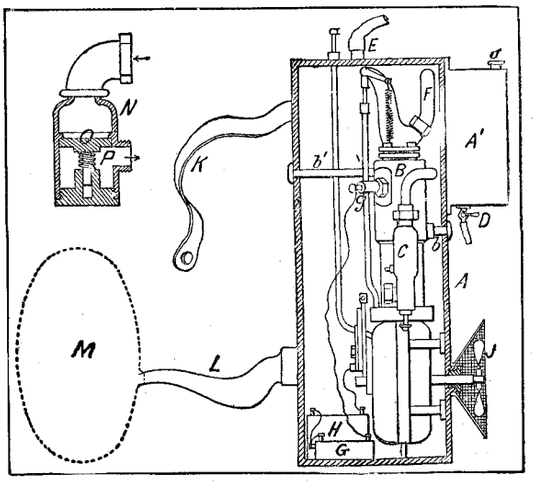
CONSTANTINI'S AQUATIC PROPELLER.

A waterproof casing containing a gasoline motor which drives a screw is strapped to the swimmer's back and propels him through the water.

(New York, September 1), is practical and successful, and will be useful as a life-saver, or as an automatic swimming-device, altho it can be employed in sport as well. He says:

"Bathers, for instance, can take exercise with the apparatus along the coast. Such an apparatus must be as light as possible, and precautions must be taken so that the motor will work under water in all conditions. A good distance can be covered, even by a novice, which distance is only limited by the size of the fuel-tank."

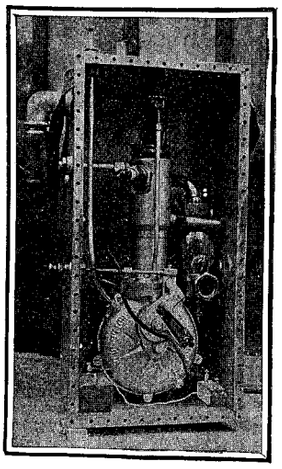
Three pictures of the apparatus as now constructed are shown. It is enclosed in a light aluminum box about 20 inches high, to be carried upon the back of the swimmer. The propeller, *J*, protected by a wire screen, is mounted on a crank-shaft that projects through a water-tight packing in the side of the case. At the top of the case is a pipe, *E*, leading to a float-bag, which serves to supply the air for working the carbureter when the box is under



DETAILS OF THE MOTOR.

water. The water for cooling the motor cylinder comes from the outside and leaves the box again through openings on either side of the case. Gasoline is supplied from an aluminum tank, A^1, fitted against the back of the case. Below it is placed the outlet valve, *D*, connected to a pipe upon the box, which leads to the carbureter. The writer goes on to describe the working of the device as follows:

"To control the working of the motor, two rods pass to the outside. One of these works upon the carbureter to regulate the proportion of gas and air for the mixture; the second rod acts upon the ignition shifting. The exhaust of the motor passes to the outside by the pipe, *b*. To it is connected a special form of muffling-box, which is shown in the section. It is provided with a valve, *O*, which is kept pressed up by the spring when the exhaust ceases. This has been designed so as to prevent the water from entering the exhaust pipe when it is submerged below the surface. Attached to each side of the main case is an air-bag of some size which serves as a float. The swimmer is seated upon a projecting saddle formed of a metal plate covered with cork, *L*. The saddle is hinged to the box in order to fold it up when not in use, and at the outer end is attached an air-float which can be of any convenient size. Two straps are fixed to the upper end of the box so as to fasten it upon the swimmer's back. At the lower end the straps are fastened in place by a hook or a button projecting from the box. The storage-battery and induction-coil, which are not seen here, are stowed in the lower part of the case under the motor.



THE COVER OF THE MOTOR REMOVED.

"In order to use the life-saving device, the swimmer first starts up the motor by means of the hand-crank from the outside, and, after seating himself on the saddle, puts the box upon his back, holding it by means of the straps. After the air-bags have been filled up, he goes into the water. He regulates the speed of the motor by the two rods mentioned above, which act upon the carbureter and on the ignition. Steering is done by opening the hands more or less, or inclining them at different angles. Upon reaching the shore, he stops the motor by cutting off the gas supply and the ignition."

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EARTHQUAKES AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

THE fact that the general health of the inhabitants of San Francisco was better after the earthquake than before is commented upon by *The Hospital* (London, August 4), and explained by the fact that they were getting "the enforced benefits of a sanatorium," being obliged to live simply and outdoors whether they would or no. Says the writer:

"It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestion, are now eating all they can get and digesting it without trouble; while the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state has equally improved. The explanation is as simple as it is rational. These people were fortunately deprived of their trams, alcohol, and luxuries; they had nothing but simple food, and they were compelled to take exercise in the open air to get it. The men have found it possible to live without cigars or whisky, and the ladies without candy. They have cooked their simple meals in the streets to the better ventilation of their houses; for lack of light they have gone to bed early, with the compensation that they have risen with the lark. They have had the enforced benefits of a sanatorium, and good health is the result."

The general psychological effects of the disaster are also commented upon by the writer, who first notes the testimony of an eye-witness in *The Pacific Medical Journal*, that people in general took the earthquake very quietly, most of them even staying in their rooms to dress before leaving the ruined hotels. Says *The Hospital:*

"The trial came at a time when the nervous system was well rested by sleep; it might have been otherwise had it come at the end of a hot and harrowing day. The fire followed, and for three days the mass of the people were subjected to a strain such as no similar body of our fellow creatures has endured in this generation. At the end of that time between two and three hundred thousand people were homeless, destitute, and for the most part had to start life over again. They had suffered loss of sleep, many were hungry, and all had the prospect of immediate famine ahead. By all the precedents of history these hundreds of thousands should have been in the slough of despair. Men should have slunk along with white, despairing faces; women should have wept, and children wailed. Nothing could have been further from the truth. Some men looked worried and depressed; most seemed to be in excellent good humor with themselves and the world in the knowledge that they and theirs were still living. In a walk of ten miles no woman was seen crying. The mental condition was rather one of mild excitement. A few observations on the pulse-rate showed an acceleration of ten to twenty beats a minute. The explanation seems to be that nearly every one had been in personal danger and the danger was passed and the long tension relieved. By the enforced recourse to a few open encampments men were thrown together, and each time friend met friend the sense of joyous relief was quickened. The green of the fields and the blue of the sky aided the reaction, for it was lovely weather. Finally, the worn-out bodies and overwrought minds of the masses made them an easy prey to the power of suggestion and they felt the comfort of rest after exceeding weariness. Had the weather been bad or the preliminary strain less, the power of suggestion might have worked in the opposite direction, and a despairing multitude might well have replaced the good-natured and hopeful crowds."

To Electrocute Mosquitoes.—The attention of entomologists and of municipal authorities in New Jersey, Staten Island, and elsewhere, who have been conducting a more or less hopeless warfare against the mosquito, is called to an alleged French invention by which this pest and other insects may be put to death by electrical shock. *Cosmos* (Paris), to which we are indebted for the following description, with brief and somewhat satirical comment, informs its readers that the inventor is a Parisian named Chaulin, but hastens to add that inquiries for his exact address will be useless, as it is unknown to the editorial staff. The writer goes on to say:

"In this engine, electricity is the active agent. . . . It consists of a cylindrical lantern terminated above and below by two metallic rings. Between these rings are stretched vertically a large number of fine wires alternately forming electric connection with one or the other. The rings form part of an electric circuit, which in the normal condition is incomplete, owing to the arrangement just described.

"In the center of the system is placed a lamp, which may or may not be electric. The mosquitoes, attracted by the light, fly around the trap and come in contact with the wires; if they touch two neighboring ones their bodies establish a short circuit and they are shocked to death.

"It would thus seem necessary to know the number of volts that will kill a mosquito or a fly. Despite the electrocutions in America we are not yet agreed on the number required to kill a man, and we know of no experiments on the electrical resistance of the lower animals. Unscientific persons are content to use a lamp with a naked flame in which the insects burn their wings, which is enough, without the aid of electricity. Others smear the globes with honey, in which the mosquitoes stick. But these methods of course are unscientific!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW MATERIALS FOR PAPER.

THOSE who are not altogether pleased with the ruthless destruction of our forests to feed the ever-hungry printing-press will welcome the many recent suggestions that paper-pulp may be manufactured from other vegetable fibers than those of the grown or growing tree. It need not be said that our paper-men are influenced, in receiving these suggestions kindly, not so much by consideration for the forest lovers as by regard for their own pockets. Wood fit for paper-pulp is getting scarce and dear, and the possible substitutes are abundant and cheap. A contributor to *The Lumberman* (St. Louis, August 15) thus runs over the possibilities along this line:

"When Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the great English newspaper and magazine publisher, was in this country some time ago, he called attention to the threatened failure of the white-paper supply and told American publishers that they would soon have to look to other primary sources for their paper, as the material for its manufacture in America and Europe was fast approaching exhaustion. While the thought expressed by Sir Alfred was nothing new, inasmuch as it has been evident for at least a number of years to the publishers of great newspapers, as well as to lumbermen and others having knowledge of forestry resources and of the tremendous inroads being made upon them in an industrial way—yet voiced by a man who is the proprietor of forty-three publications, it carries weight and gives emphasis to a like conclusion reached by others.

"The day when necessity will compel recourse to new sources of supply is brought the nearer by the burden of steadily increasing cost for paper, consequent, necessarily, on the comparatively limited field from which the material for its manufacture is drawn. The great bulk of the pulp wood is spruce, which is annually becoming more expensive, owing to the depletion of the forests and the high prices which such timber commands in the markets for other uses.

"The Forest Service, in appreciation of the situation and its tendencies, has opened a laboratory and begun a special investigation looking to the discovery of woods which may be acceptably substituted for spruce in paper manufacture. Private interests are also active in the same quest. Yellow-pine shavings and refuse have been amply experimented with for the production of paper, and a large mill at Orange, Texas, is now successfully fabricating an excellent quality of wrapping-paper. Tupelo gum is also being looked upon inquiringly as a possible paper material. Only the other day the members of the Board of Trade of Beaumont, Texas, were asked by a Mr. James Pattinson to invest a moderate sum of money to demonstrate the value of tupelo as a paper wood. The gentleman named claimed that he had discovered it was an excellent material for the manufacture of newspaper stock, having a fine fiber, being white in color, and otherwise well adapted to the purpose."

But the most sensational suggestion of a substitute for present

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materials in paper-making comes, we are told, from Mr. Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association. In an article in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) he asserts that paper has been produced from waste cotton-stalks in all grades, from the best quality of "linen" to the lowest. It is said that this paper is of the strongest texture and softest finish, and that several mills will be established at different points in the South for making it, to be ready for work early next year. To quote further:

"In addition to paper, the cotton-stalk is said to yield a variety of by-products, such as alcohol, nitrogen, material for gun-cotton and smokeless powder.

"If there is anything in this claim of Mr. Jordan—and his high standing would argue that there is—the cotton-stalk may yet prove to be a great boon to the South, and likewise to the country at large. For it is estimated that an area of land producing a bale of cotton will yield at least a ton of stalks, and upon that basis of computation the entire cotton belt would supply from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of raw material for paper-mills annually. Such an out-turn would be sufficient to meet not only the requirements of the paper manufacturers in connection with the home markets, but would admit of the export of pulp or finished products to foreign countries."

WANTED: A SNOW-GAGE.

THERE is at present no trustworthy instrument to measure the exact amount of snowfall; and there is need of such a device. Inventors are advised to take the matter up while the temperature is still high enough to make thinking about snow-measurement a pleasure. The necessary features of a successful snow-gage or "nivometer" (Latin, *nix*, *nivis*, snow) are described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 7) by Dr. Ouadé, who writes as follows:

"The various composite elements of meteorology are nearly all possessed of special instruments, usually registering, to facilitate their study: the thermometer for measuring temperature, the barometer for atmospheric pressure, the hygrometer and psychrometer for moisture, the anemometer for wind velocity, the heliograph for solar radiation, the pluviometer for rain, and so on. But there is one of these elements . . . that has not its special interpretative device; that is, snow.

"The nivometer does not exist. So far, no one has been able to devise any arrangement that will enable us to ascertain at once the depth of a snowfall and its density; that is, the corresponding weight of water. Only in countries where the precipitation of snow is very slight is it possible to measure this; in the mountains, where a single fall may be several feet deep, and where the succession and superposition of falls form accumulations of several yards in depth, it is only by indirect processes that we get approximate figures for it.

"Attempts have been made to adapt to this purpose the common pluviometers or rain-gages, by placing them in a wooden box with petroleum lamps to meet the snow as it falls; but the results have given little satisfaction, the melting taking place only partially at the opening, which quickly becomes stopped up.

"In short, the field remains open for some inventor to devise a good and practical nivometer, and the investigator who succeeds in solving the problem will render a real service to science. . . . .

"The measurement of snowfall, especially its volume and its equivalent in water, is of much greater importance than one might think; for years snow has been on the decrease in France, and some think that this decrease is connected with the diminution of the flow of springs and the lowering of the level of streams; we know also that it causes the retreat, or even the total disappearance, of glaciers. The great interest of the question is to find out whether this state of things is temporary, as is thought by Professor Brückner, conformably to his famous law (still unproved) of the alternation of wet and dry periods (15 to 17 years), or, on the contrary, whether it will become normal and continual, subjecting mountains and plains alike, over the whole world, to progressive drying, becoming more and more noticeable. As with all observation of natural phenomena, it will be necessary to multiply precise measurements of snowfall through long years to be able to formulate laws, or even rules; and we must ascertain these laws or rules before we can know whether and what measures should be taken, either against the injurious return of the snow and the glaciers or against the disaster of their prolonged decrease according to whichever of these two hypotheses may be verified.

"This is why practical meteorologists have need of a nivometer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING HIGH-SPEED RAILWAY.

FROM time to time we hear of projected electric railways to be distinguished by speeds of one hundred miles an hour or more. The success of such plans will depend wholly on their financial backing. The possibility of such speeds was amply proved by the celebrated Berlin-Zossen experiments, and as soon as such a road will pay we shall doubtless have it. That we shall be able to ride at this speed very soon is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 25), who notes that the attention of railway men has been temporarily distracted from the high-speed road by the consideration of electric terminal facilities in large cities. He writes:

"It has been shown pretty conclusively that there is now no physical reason why such speeds may not be attained and held, so that the problem has resolved itself into one of securing sufficient safety; that is to say, of building a suitable roadbed and of devising a suitable system of controlling the trains. The electric motor furnishes the means by which any speed which the roadbed or the car itself will stand can be maintained indefinitely.

"Aside from the design of the roadbed, the method of controlling the trains therefore becomes the next in importance. As has been said, it is obvious that some extension of the block system must be employed in which the blocks are longer and the safety devices much more complete than anything in use to-day. One plan would be to divide the road into long blocks, each block ending at a stopping point, and to allow no train to start from one station until the preceding train had left the one ahead. Another plan recently proposed contemplates dividing the road into shorter blocks with intermediate blocks each long enough to enable a train to be brought to a stop on it. The power supplied to these blocks is to be controlled by the train on the next block ahead, and is to be cut off automatically from these intermediate blocks until there is no train in the block ahead.

"The interesting feature about these plans is the fact that the very means which makes it possible for us to attain such high speeds is the means which will enable us to make use of them. The electric motor is the only driving mechanism considered for such high speeds, and the electric railway system is one which readily adapts itself to automatic control. On such a road, not only would the signals be operated more or less automatically by the trains themselves, but the safety devices which would be necessary for the road would also be controlled electrically. There would be no difficulty in having the power supplied to one whole block cut off automatically by the presence of a train on another part of the road, a feature difficult to obtain if any other motive power be used.

"The high-speed road is more than a probable development in railroading, and that it will be purely electrical there seems at present to be no doubt. It is because the power is supplied to the moving train from a stationary power-house that such speeds may be maintained, and the movement of the trains may be controlled automatically."

Submarines Controlled by Wireless.—The following description of the controlling apparatus employed during the tests at Antibes Bay, France, of a submarine boat whose actions were directed by means of wireless telegraphy, is abstracted from an account in *L'Electricien* (Paris) by *The Electrical Review* (New York):

"During these tests it was possible to start and direct a boat in any direction and to discharge a torpedo. The boat carried a storage-battery which supplied power for all movements. To control the propeller-motor and the rudder-motor, to light and extinguish the signal lamps, and to discharge the torpedo, local circuits are provided on the boat. These can be closed by means

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of an arm rotating over a series of contact posts. There are twelve of these contacts. Three are not connected to any circuit. The other nine are employed for the operations mentioned. This arm is rotated to the desired point, thus bringing about the desired action. By means of a ratchet wheel it is moved forward progressively step by step by an electromagnet. This magnet is actuated through a coherer which responds to the electric waves sent out from the directing station and a relay. By means of it the arm can be brought to any contact, and thus close the circuit. To prevent action other than that desired taking place, as the arm passes from point to point, the main power circuit is automatically opened whenever the ratchet moves, the switch tending to close each time the ratchet returns to its position of rest; thus when the motion has been completed the power circuit is closed and the proper motor brought into action. To prevent this taking place during the setting of the distributing arm, a frictional device, which drives a small flywheel, retards the closing of the main switch, so that this action can not be completed until the magnet has ceased to operate. The battery carried on the boat has . . . sufficient capacity for four hours' continuous operation."

THE STING OF THE JELLY-FISH.

BATHERS in the sea where jelly-fish abound are apt to be much afraid of the "sting" of these marine creatures, and many stories are told of the disagreeable and even fatal effects of an encounter with them. We are told, however, by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, August 18) that the danger from this source has been much exaggerated and that it is not much greater than that from the sting of an ordinary nettle plant. A man, to be sure, would not voluntarily throw himself upon a bank of stinging nettles, but altho the proceeding would be attended with inconvenience and discomfort, the resulting rash would soon pass away, "as every bare-legged child knows." The writer goes on:

"The same is true in the case of the sea nettle or jelly-fish, but most persons exhibit a much greater dread of an encounter with a sea-nettle than with the common stinging nettle of our hedgerows. There are instances, of course, in which constitutional symptoms arise after the stings of the jelly-fish, but these, on the whole, are rare. The jelly-fish stings much in the same way as the nettle—that is, by means of an acrid fluid discharged through a filament. The filament may be barbed or serrated and is usually coiled within cells which turn inside out on contact or pressure and thus bring the filament into touch with the body, conveying the fluid through the surface penetrated. The ordinary stinging nettle is furnished with a stinging hair from which an acrid fluid escapes when the brittle tip is broken off by contact. When examined under the microscope the hair presents the appearance of a glass tube full of fluid. On breaking the top off, as by simple contact with the hand, it will be found that some of the fluid contents have been discharged. The sting of the jelly-fish, as a rule, produces merely superficial effects, and it is usually only the larger kinds which are venomous, the small ones being without effect at all. The most formidable creature of the class perhaps is the *Cyanea capillata*, which is distinguished by a long train of ribbon-like streamers floating after it. Contact with these streamers may result in tortures of burning and prickling, which, however, are little worse than the effect produced by the ordinary stinging nettle. The Portuguese man-of-war (*Physalia pelagica*) appears to cause more alarming results, tho, as a rule, they pass harmlessly away. There is a severe and stinging pain extending up the limb, sometimes with feverishness, and there are the usual wheals on the skin, and irritation. In the same way sea anemones will sting that part of the body brought into contact with their tentacles, but again the effects, tho very irritating and possibly alarming at the time, are usually transient. On the whole, the stinging effects of jelly-fish have been exaggerated, and bathers in the sea need have no greater fear of them than of the ordinary stinging nettle. The urticaria caused by both is generally relieved by the application of a bland soothing oil."

Disinfection that Does Not Disinfect.—The value of modern methods of disinfection after cases of contagious disease is questioned by C. V. Chapin, whose ideas on the subject are abstracted in *The Medical Record* (New York, September 1). The writer, while not denying the possibility, thinks that cases of transference of disease by infected articles and dwellings are very rarely well authenticated. Says the paper named above:

"In his experience of twenty-two years as health officer he has seen very few of them, and has become convinced of their comparative unimportance. We are apt, he thinks, to overestimate the vitality of germs outside of the body and to underestimate the importance of mild, unrecognized cases of infectious diseases as factors in its spread. Healthy individuals are also carriers of disease germs, and as such are more numerous than the mild unrecognized cases of the disease itself. A good deal of disinfection, moreover, does not disinfect, and the futility of disinfecting houses and things when we are not sure that the persons inhabiting them or using them are themselves non-infectious is obvious. A practical test of the non-utility of disinfection has been made in Providence. During the past year the warning card has been removed without disinfection in 258 cases of diphtheria, and there has been a recurrence in the family within two months in four cases, or 1.55 per cent. In eighty-seven cases in which disinfection was practised during the same period, or a few months preceding, there was a recurrence in 2.3 per cent. of the cases. The overestimation of the value of disinfection is, he thinks, the greatest hindrance to the development of better methods of handling disease and guarding against infection."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WOULD you care to paralyze your leucocytes?" is Metchnikoff's form of invitation to partake of alcoholic beverages, according to *The Medical Times* (New York, September). Says this paper: "This great scientist is, as is well known, a profound student of the white blood-cell and of its phagocytic power. The leucocyte normally eats up the microbe which would otherwise destroy the man. Metchnikoff has discovered that a rabbit, after taking alcoholic drink, can not be made immune to anthrax; the leucocytes have evidently by this means been paralyzed."

A SUPPOSED sea-serpent seen off Para on December 7, 1905, was described at the meeting of the Zoological Society (London) on the 19th of June by Messrs. Nicoll and Waldo. Says *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, August): "That these gentlemen, both experienced observers, saw some huge marine animal can not be doubted; while their description of such portions of it as came under their notice does not enable us to refer it to any known group of living vertebrates An especially noteworthy feature is that the description tallies remarkably well with that of the monster seen many years ago by the officers of H. M. S. *Dædalus*. Two great difficulties enter into the question of the existence of a sea-serpent, namely, the absence in Tertiary formations of the fossil remains of any such animal, and the infrequency of its appearances. Being presumably an air-breather (as otherwise there would be no occasion for its ever coming to the surface), it should make its appearance at comparatively frequent intervals, and, therefore, ought to be seen not uncommonly."

"TESTS seem to indicate that the strength of a grindstone is considerably reduced when it is wet," says *The Iron Age* (New York, August 16). "The wetting not only decreases the tensile strength of the material, but it adds weight and thus augments the centrifugal pull at a given peripheral speed. The reduction of strength appears to be as much as 40 or 50 per cent. A dry section of stone broke under a stress of 146 pounds per square inch. Another section of the same stone, soaked over night in water, broke at 80 pounds. A better stone, under the same conditions, broke under stresses of 186 pounds per square inch when dry and 116 when wet. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the maximum safe allowable speed at which to operate the stones. Some grinders use a peripheral speed as high as 4,500 feet per minute, while others limit it to 2,500 feet. Little difference is observed in the liability to breakage, this leading to the conclusion that a frequent cause of breakage must be hidden flaws or cracks, which would permit the disruption of the stones at the lower speeds."

PATENT foods for infants are now condemned by many physicians, we are told by *The Hospital* (London, August 11), which concedes that there is a reason for such an attitude. It says: "The painful and dangerous disease of infantile scurvy is rarely seen except in babies fed for some time upon patent foods. This danger is recognized by the manufacturers of infants' foods, and those who use them are recommended to give, in addition to the food, articles of diet which are of value in the prevention of scurvy. If these directions are carefully followed, no doubt in the great majority of instances all risk is removed; yet the fact that the children taking these foods have to be protected from possible danger clearly suggests that the foods should not be continuously used for very many weeks at a time. Yet they undoubtedly are of value. Infants who have failed to improve on cow's milk administered in various dilutions and modifications, often rapidly gain weight when taking a patent food." Some baby-foods, the writer goes on to say, are simply dried modified cow's milk. "The drying removes that vital element which seems necessary to prevent the appearance of scurvy, and consequently raw meat-juice or fresh grape-juice is advised also to be given."

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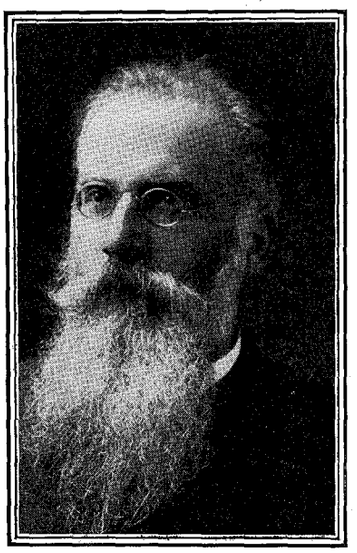
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GOLDWIN SMITH ANSWERED BY PROFESSOR DEUTSCH.

THE charge made by Goldwin Smith, in an article quoted by THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 14, that the Jew has only himself to blame if he is persecuted, is answered by Prof. Gotthard Deutsch, of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. The purport of Professor Smith's article was that the persecutions under which the Jew has for centuries suffered were not prompted by religious fanaticism. Professor Deutsch, examining this position, considers the claims of Goldwin Smith from the economic, ethnological, and religious points of view. Within the economic category comes the claim that the Jews are a "parasitic race" because they "are intermediaries in the economic life of the world." Even were their occupations exclusively those of an intermediary, protests Professor Deutsch in *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), that would not constitute them a "parasitic" race. He continues:



GOTTHARD DEUTSCH,
Who thinks that "snobbery, bigotry, and the mental inertia which is responsible for the survival of many other antiquated ideas account for the hostility to the Jews."

"The most important point, however, is that it is absolutely false to say that the Jew is exclusively a middle-man. This statement is so grossly false that it can not have been made out of ignorance. . . . Is it not a matter of public record that the workers in the sweatshops of London and the large cities of America are to a great extent Jews? Do we not know hundreds of thousands of Jews to be working in the tailor-shops, in the shirt-, cap-, and cloak-making trades, in the shoe factories, and the like? This fact is patent with anti-Semitic agitators. They often use it against Jewish immigration, as tending to the pauperization of the masses. Now, what is the Jew to do? If he makes money in business, he is ruining his neighbors by taking too much of their money. If he works in the shops at low wages, he is ruining them by not taking enough of their money. So is the old story of Lessing's Patriarch. 'Thut, nichts, der Jude wird verbrannt.' Professor Smith brings another argument from history. The Jew has always been a blood-sucker. He was a money-lender, serving the King, for the purpose of looting his dearly beloved subjects. I shall lay stress on the latter fact, proving from altogether unsuspected sources how little the Jew was to blame for such a condition.

"The Talmud prohibits the taking of interest—mind you, the taking of any interest, not merely usury—as unlawful, even when the creditor is a non-Jew. . . . . .

"Under the Carlovingian kings, collections of specimens of public documents were made. In such a Liber Formularum, passports, issued to Jews, are preserved, and the most careful study of these documents shows not the slightest evidence of money-lending as an occupation among the Jews. . . . It may be said to be absolutely proven that the Jews were not money-lenders until after the first Crusade (1096), when the bitter animosity of the mob, fomented by the clergy, relegated the Jews to this trade. How they were driven to a high rate of interest can best be established from the fact that from time to time the kings would declare the debts, owed to the Jews, void, who then settled with their debtors on the basis of one-third of the amount, or, in other instances, let the mob pillage the Jewish houses, burn the bonds, and take the pledges found in their possession, so long as they received a share of the plunder. This is an answer to Professor Smith's statement that the Jews were always safe under royal protection.

"Under such circumstances the Jew was, by law, excluded from following a manual trade, because this trade was monopolized by the gilds, which would never elect a Jew; he was further excluded from commerce, because this occupation also was controlled by the gilds. Finally, he was absolutely prohibited to hold land, in some countries, down to the latter half of the beginning of the nineteenth century, while in Russia and Rumania this prohibition is still in force. . . . . .

"One of the most malicious calumnies of the Jews in Russia is that by their wealth they provoke the peasants, who naturally think that this wealth is stolen from them. I do not know whether Professor Smith has ever visited Russia. I have. I can state that in Bialystok alone there are twelve to fifteen thousand Jews working in the woolen-mills, in the tanneries, and in the tobacco-shops. All over the so-called 'Pale of Settlement' in Russia the great majority of the mechanics, cab-drivers, and other people living by hard labor are Jews. This fact can be tested in this country, where in every large city a great number of Jewish mechanics will be found, so that in all charges made by Professor Smith only one remains: That the Jews are not found to any large extent among the farming population. Considering the fact that the laborer in the factory, the mechanic, and the shopkeeper is not a drone of society, it would be no condemnation of the Jews that they are not farmers, and still, even this is not true. All over the world the Jews are found among the farming population. But even if they were not among the farmers at all, they would merely follow the general tendency of the ordinary population, which is from rural districts into the city, not the reverse."

Dr. Deutsch goes into great detail in examining and confuting the objections of Professor Smith based upon ethnological and religious considerations. He denies that their "tribal spirit" prevents them from assimilating with other nationalities, as historic examples will show. He considers Professor Smith's remedy for the Jews who wish to escape the fate of their coreligionists in Russia, which is to "give up the tribal rites, which conflict with full sense of nationality, to intermarry, to associate freely, and to keep the same day of rest." These considerations, Dr. Deutsch points out, lead at once into the religious side of the question, which Professor Smith said was non-existent, and he retorts that intermarriage is not repudiated by the Jew alone. As to the "tribal rite," Dr. Deutsch says that if it refers to circumcision, it ought to be plain that no law should interfere with religious conviction, and the belief in circumcision should receive the same tolerance before the law as the belief in transubstantiation or the vicarious atonement. To quote him more fully:

"I can only imagine that he refers to circumcision. Leaving aside the hygienic question, it would seem to me evident that no law has any right to interfere with religious convictions. Granted that circumcision is a barbarous rite, but from the point of view of logic there is no reason why it should be prohibited by law while the belief in transubstantiation, or, for that matter, in the vicarious atonement, and in the practises built on these dogmas, such as the Lord's supper, supreme unction, etc., should be more reasonable. This being a delicate matter, I wish to be clearly understood. I do not attack any of these dogmas or practises, but I merely see no reason for declaring that circumcision ought to be prohibited as contrary to the spirit of modern civilization. Will there not be a possibility that some day an Ingersoll might make a demand that baptism, being a gross superstition, ought to be prohibited by law? This argument refers to the day of rest just as well. We have now quite a number of Seven-Day Baptists and Adventists. There was Alexander Webb, a convert to Islam, who made propaganda for conversion to Mohammedanism. Supposing he would have been successful? Is it not the noblest idea which the prophet of Israel has proclaimed 'that all the peoples will walk every one in the name of his god'?"

Dr. Deutsch concludes with the declaration that "snobbery, bigotry, and that mental inertia which is responsible for the survival of many other antiquated ideas account for the hostility to the Jews."

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AN EXOTIC RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

SOME four hundred people are to be found in New York who believe that a Christ is now living on earth. This statement is made by J. A. Dobson in *The Broadway Magazine* (September) in giving an account of what has been called "the most peculiar religion in New York." This transplanted religion is the "revelation of Baha-'Ullah, whose son, the present head of the faith, lives in Acca (Acre), on the Bay of Acca, in Asia Minor. The people who believe in this man are called Bahaists or Babists, and the man is called Abbas Effendi. Baha-'Ullah, we are told, was born in Persia in 1817, of "ancient royal lineage." He "dreamed his dreams and wrote down on tablets and parchments the old testament of his belief." In 1868 he was exiled to Acca, where he remained for the rest of his life, promulgating his religious beliefs and bringing up his son in the faith. Of the latter, Mr. Dobson writes:

"Abbas Effendi, the son, and the one whom the Bahaists consider the messiah, now occupies his father's place, having succeeded to it in 1892, and is, in turn, an old man. His liberty is restricted by the Turkish Government, which treats the Bahaist, it is said, with even worse brutality than it does the Christian; but in spite of his imprisonment, the faith has spread marvelously in the half-century, and something of the spirit of the quiet, simple, old man, humbly tending his garden and his flowers, reading his books and meditating in his bare, little room, has crept into his writings and into the hearts of his readers and followers."

In this faith the figure "9" is used as a symbol of God, and the letter "H" placed upon all documents means He, the Divine One. Some of the tenets of this belief are given below:

"Like all enduring religion, at the core it is very simple. Humility, purity, unselfishness are manifest.

"'To believe,' says Abbas Effendi, the Master: (1) 'In the glad tidings of the coming of God. (2) To confess his oneness and singleness. (3) To be naturalized into his attributes. (4) To come nearer the knowledge of God. And there is nothing to man but to attain these ends.'

"The Bahaists believe all revealed religions date from the Covenant of God with Abraham, and that all succeeding prophets, messengers, and Jesus were inspired by the one Spirit of God. For this reason they reject the Trinity, claiming that there is one spirit in three, not three identities in one.

"They believe rather in the old prophetic school of religion, tho not as this has been corrupted by the priests of all nations. They come nearer to the principles of the religion of the Hebrews, tho not to the rabbinical school of this faith. They can be placed more properly among the Temple Judaists of old than in the category of the later rabbinical religio-philosophical belief of the Jews. . . . . .

"The Bahaists believe that this is the time to overcome the human tendencies and cultivate the divine in man, and as this is accomplished the kingdom of God on earth comes nearer realization. Baha-'Ullah has commanded that he who does not cultivate these perfect attributes and sever his love from material things is not of him. . . . . .

"Church and State are separate, and no interference with government is allowed. No retaliation is permitted for wrongs. No weapons are allowed to be carried. No priests are tolerated or wanted, since the teachings are given free and each one is taught to know for himself. . . . . .

"The laws of a country in which a Bahaist lives must be his standard of demeanor. . . . . .

"Capital punishment is prohibited. All petty strife, slander, and small vices are seriously considered by this people, and are a great offense, since these are more apt to separate men from good-fellowship than greater offenses. Sciences must be learned by all, women as well as men. A trade must be learned by all; even the rich are not exempt. Begging is despicable. Charity is obligatory. Anarchy is prohibited, and an anarchist can never be a Bahaist. Kings and presidents must be regarded as the servants of God; tho they be at present perverted, God will raise up a new kingly quality.

"The Bahaists have no particular sabbath, but each day must be a day of worship of God. . . . . .

"There are no religious ceremonies other than abject humility before God. . . . . .

"All Bahaists are only responsible to God for their acts, and confess only to him, the Creator, and not to the person of Baha-'Ullah, who was only the mouthpiece of the Creator to man.

"It is believed by the Bahaists that the son, Abdul Baha, or Abbas Effendi, is here in the authority and office of Jesus; but while this is not denied by him, yet they are prohibited from stating this belief, because this would only tend to make a division between the Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Bahaists. Abdul Baha teaches that all titles are in this day sacrificed to the unity and harmony of the human family, and that as a servant of God man is honored. There are to be no sects, and all possible reasons for them are to be removed."

There are 10,000 Bahaists in the United States. They are drawn from the intelligent classes; the faith is said to be particularly attractive to artists. Generally those who previously had humanitarian principles at heart, says Mr. Dobson, are enrolled among them. One of the number of Bahaists is Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of William R. Hearst. Her conversion was effected after a pilgrimage to Acca, where she personally learned the principles of the faith from Abbas Effendi.

OUGHT PROTESTANT CLERGYMEN TO MARRY?

"DO we need a married clergy?" asks a man who signs himself "One of the Laity," in *The Church Times* (London). He comes to the conclusion that clergymen, when their income is low, ought not to marry. They cripple their efficiency, they are forced into the dishonesty of incurring debts they can not pay, and they cause immense scandal and loss of power in the church to which they belong. The only solution of the question is, says this arbitrary layman, not that the church should pay her servants and officers better, but that celibacy should be enforced on a large section of the English clergy. Naturally such a communication has drawn forth much comment and several replies. The most noteworthy of these is a letter in the same paper, by a clergyman who signs himself "Senescens Quidam" and observes:

"I do not wish to enter disputatiously into a question which 'One of the Laity' appears to have settled summarily for the whole community, but I should like to ask him whether he understands his own meaning when he says 'it is neither right nor honest for any man to undertake expenses he can not meet.' Such an assertion implies great thoughtlessness on the part of him who makes it, as well as rejection of the Master's teaching."

He confesses that he did exactly what this layman tells him he ought not to have done—married on $5 a week, lived comfortably on it, and had ten children who have turned out to be a great source of pecuniary profit to him. As he says:

"May I, anonymously, give my own case? Many years ago I did what 'One of the Laity' says I ought not to have done. For some considerable time my wife and I lived on £1 a week very comfortably; afterward, as the children came, the means came, moderate means, always enough, never too much. We had ten children, eight of whom are now living. My average income, for about thirty-five years past, has been about £170. At the present moment the joint income of the family is about £1,100."

Besides having a good income through the joint labors of himself and his children this "somewhat old" clergyman has found family life the best environment for the cultivation of his professional efficiency. Had he not taken a wife he would not have been one-tenth of the man he is now. To quote further:

"So far as a man may judge of himself, and the degree to which he has been enabled to serve God and man, I feel I can scarcely find words to express my thankfulness that I undertook, in simple faith in God, 'expenses I could not meet.' It is altogether inconceivable to my mind that I could possibly have had a tithe of the

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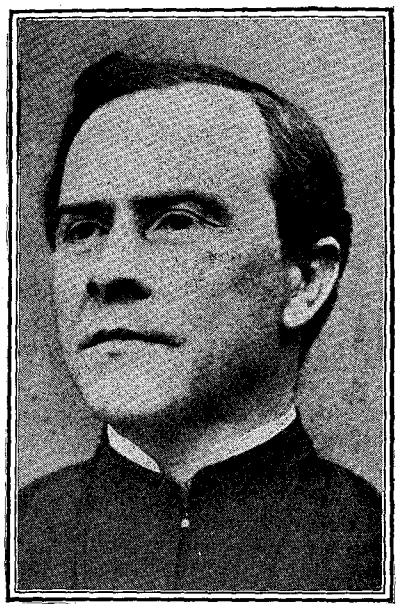
experience or power for good, especially among the poor, had I remained unmarried."

The conditions of the wedded life, this pastor continues, furnish the best school for the attainment of the best and highest spiritual and practical qualities, a fact of which "One of the Laity" should not have been ignorant. "Senescens Quidam" concludes with the following words of rebuke:

"If the laity prefer to look upon their clergy as machines, for which they pay, and have a right to expect from them mechanical perfections, I can quite understand the somewhat imperious demands of 'One of the Laity'; but if life is a discipline, and a slow process of accumulation of experience, insight, tact, and wisdom, all consecrated to the service of God and man, then I am at a loss to understand his impatience of those conditions upon which alone, according to the divine order, these things are attainable in any high degree."

THE NEW "BLACK POPE."

CONTRARY to the expectation fostered by American Jesuits, the new "Black Pope" is not Father Rudolph Meyer, the assistant-general in the English-speaking provinces, nor indeed any of the men mentioned as probable candidates. The election of the conclave held in Rome on September 8 resulted in a surprise similar to that furnished by the College of Cardinals when it met to choose a successor to Leo XIII. The new general of the congregation, commonly called the "Black Pope" to signify that his influence in the Roman Catholic Church rivals that of the Pontiff, the "White Pope," is Father Francis Xavier Wernz. Only the barest account of him is so far published. He was born at Rothweil, Württemberg, December 2, 1842, and entered the Society of Jesus at the age of fifteen. He took up the study of canon law at Dittan Hall, and in 1883 was appointed professor in the Gregorian University. He has, in addition, been rector of the university since 1904. In 1897 he began the publication of a series of books dealing with the most profound questions of canon law. Of this work four volumes have already appeared. He is recognized in church circles as a progressive and energetic man with modern ideas, and his generalship, it is predicted, will infuse new life into the organization.



FATHER RUDOLPH MEYER,

The American Jesuit who was a prominent candidate for the generalship of the society. He is the assistant general for the English-speaking countries. He is officially connected with the province of St. Louis, of which he was at one time provincial.

This powerful order of the Catholic Church has persisted amid much opposition both within and without the Catholic world since Ignatius Loyola became its first general in 1541. That its peculiar character may have an especial adaptability to conditions of to-day is pointed out by the Boston *Transcript*. We quote from an editorial utterance:

"One may believe the severest indictment of this order which has been framed from within the Roman Catholic fold by men like Pascal, or by Protestants like Herrman, or by modern secularists like Zola, and yet in all candor and sincerity concede the matchless service they have rendered as self-abnegating and sacrificing missionary pioneers in foreign climes among pagan peoples, and the rare gifts as educators and ecclesiastical statesmen which they have perennially displayed and still display. If for no other reason than because of their retention of the ideal and habit of obedience, of subordination of personal ambition and will to institutional ends, and their loyalty to the motto 'The goal of to-day the starting-point of to-morrow,' they merit the respect of an age that is increasingly individualistic and insubordinate, and disposed to question authority in State and in Church, and to substitute license for liberty and desire for duty. History is replete with the hostility which States have come to feel toward this order, followed by its expulsion, and the inner history of the Roman Church is romantic and tragic in its story of the contests between the Jesuits and the other orders, a contest even at this hour under way; but States that have expelled often in due time have readmitted them, and rival orders which have triumphed for a time have ultimately succumbed to the pliant, yet resistless pressure of the followers of 'the Black Pope,' who, taking the decades and centuries through, stood nearer the seat of essential power than any other lieutenant of the head of the church."

REASON AND FAITH IRRECONCILABLE.

REASON and faith, philosophy and religion, always have been and always must remain diverse and distinct departments of human consciousness and spiritual activity. This proposition, enunciated by Dr. Oreste Sica in the *Italia Moderna* (Rome), is shown by him to be supported by history and confirmed by reason. It follows then that the Christian believer who dogmatizes about science, and the scientific man who reasons against belief are equally foolish, for, as he points out, a careful scrutiny of the progress of human thought reveal constantly changing relations between philosophy and science. The liberty claimed for philosophic reason at the birth of modern thought did not put a stop to the conflict between religion and philosophy. The struggle continued, he asserts, until, "in the second half of the nineteenth century, positivism and materialism arrived at the conclusion that the future of the human race was to be without religion, and that the human spirit had no longer any need of faith, because the light of science had dispersed all the clouds of religious prepossession." The same class of convictions, declares Dr. Sica, has also been reached by social democracy, especially in Germany, and religion is "regarded as merely the private concern of the individual, not as a collective phenomenon or a social function." But for all that, he asserts, religion survives as a sort of universal idealism, and "the action of the spirit which generates religious consciousness is radically and in its essence different from that which generates the rationalistic results of science." He continues as follows:

"If man were a being purely intellectual, he might possibly be satisfied with the fragments of conscious knowledge which science offers him. But he is not thus satisfied, and in this fact is to be found the deep-seated root of that religious activity which awakes in his consciousness. All sentiments of love, of dread, of veneration toward that which is high, that which we consider exalted, all that emotion which fills our mind at the spectacle of nature and of history, are most compelling motives in the construction of a clear religious consciousness. And why? Because, as a matter of fact, the religiousness of the human mind comes from the profound and intuitive persuasion that what we long for and venerate as the ideal of perfection, as the supreme good, that toward which the human will and the whole nature of man turns and tends as its ultimate goal, is the cause and end of all the real things we see about us."

The religious and the scientific, he goes on to say, are utterly diverse and therefore irreconcilable, and he concludes:

"Science and faith ought each to pursue its own proper path, without intruding upon each other's field and sphere of activity. Morality also should constitute a separate religion of itself, altho it is closely allied to religion. It is, in fact, the religion of duty, independent of any religious confession whatsoever. . . . As philosophy will never be subject to religion, much less will it be able to construct a rational religion on the basis of conscience, nor to take the place which the religious conscience occupies in the individual soul and in historic and social life. The essential

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difference between the two functions precludes the possibility of their being subordinated either to the other, or converted the one into the other."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GRAVE PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE FRENCH CLERGY.

NOW that the French Government has practically withdrawn its financial support from the Church in that country, the clergy are brought face to face with the stern problem of daily bread. The question is so acute, in fact, that Louis Ballu, a French priest, has written a little book on "The Trades Possible for the Priest of To-day" that is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Ballu urges the clergy to imitate St. Paul and provide for themselves by laboring with their hands or brains. He cites, by way of example, the case of a Savoy priest who has taken up his father's trade and is working as a joiner. On the other hand, Baron Edouard de Mandat-Grancey declares in the *Gaulois* that priests can not remain priests and earn a livelihood, for that would require them to work ten hours a day. Mr. Ballu's reply to the objection we quote, in substance, from the London *Guardian*:

"There is no necessity, he says, to work ten hours a day, for, in the first place, the ordinary workman has a wife and family to support; the French priest, being a celibate, has no one but himself; and further, he need not gain the whole of his livelihood, for fees and the contributions of the parishioners will supply him with about half. Five hours a day, then, ought to be ample for this—to earn, that is to say, a quarter as much as the workman earns in the whole day. Such competition as this will not, Mr. Ballu thinks, provoke any hostility on the part of the regular workers, for the clergy would, he says, after all only be gleaners, picking up what is left by workers. We are always told that the existence of the unemployed is due to the fact that employers must have a fringe of labor beyond that which is regularly employed to draw upon for emergencies. Economically, then, there would be no objection to this fringe being composed in part of the clergy, who have another string to their bow. Indeed, the entrance of the clergy, who have received a liberal education, into the ranks of labor is likely to result in many advantages to the businesses concerned. In the first place, they will give a fresh dignity to labor, as the early Christians did by their work. Again, being better educated, they will often invent improvements in the processes of manufacture or agriculture. Further, they will greatly increase their influence both over the male portion of their flocks, who at present do not give them credit either for much ability or for much diligence, and also over the working classes who suspect them as being *bourgeois*. Lastly, if the clergy get their own living, they will escape dependence upon their flocks, and especially upon the rich among their people."

Two methods of going about the achievement of independence by the priests are suggested. One method is for each priest to be given a permit by his bishop to do a certain thing—to be, let us say, a baker. "All the faithful would then be exhorted to buy their bread from him. He might either be a journeyman-baker, putting in his five hours a day, or a master-baker, in which case he would employ skilled men under him, and his small profit would be a slight reward for the benefit accruing to the business from careful supervision and trustworthiness in all the processes of manufacture." By the other method Mr. Ballu would have the clergy rely upon the result of their own exertions in the open market. To quote:

"Mr. Ballu gives many instances of success on these lines, a success which, however, he warns his readers, depends inevitably on their power to meet some existing demand. The question 'What am I to do?' must be strictly dependent on the previous question, 'What do my neighbors want?' Otherwise the result can be nothing but failure. Thus one priest, he tells us, is taking to pheasant-rearing for his squire. Another, being near the town, can find a market for the grapes he grows, which would not pay under different conditions. A third can supply a greengrocer with vegetables. Mr. Ballu quotes many examples showing how largely the clergy, in the troubled times which followed the Revolution, supported themselves by their own labor. There were bishops and priests who were tailors, embroiderers, clockmakers, hatters, who worked in shops or fields, spun thread or knitted wool for sale. These instances, he shows, have not ceased at the present time, and there are many not only of the regular, but also of the secular, clergy who gain more than a livelihood."

Mr. Ballu seems to favor wage-earning as a permanent means of support, whatever the future course of events. *The Guardian* thinks there is much to be said for the plan in view of the present distress. No doubt, it says, "the arguments in favor of earning a living which appealed to St. Paul must have had more than a passing weight. Yet St. Paul clearly regards his own case as exceptional. He claims that the principle of 'holy orders'—the principle, that is to say, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel—was ordained by the Lord himself. And that has been the continuous judgment of the church." "The church judges that she needs specialists in men's souls, ministers who will take up that sacred work, not as amateurs, but as professionals, and give their whole time to it."

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF RECENT "HIGH FINANCE."

TWO moral bankruptcies recorded during the past month draw the especial attention of the religious press. Frank K. Hipple, as the president of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, was the custodian of funds to the amount of $112,000 deposited by various societies of the Presbyterian Church. These deposits, together with the invested funds of the Presbyterian General Assembly, amounting to the sum of $963,000, were imperiled by the bank's failure. The other case was that of an eminent Methodist minister, treasurer of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Evanston, Ill., who had been discovered short in his accounts. Comments of a moralizing nature are to be seen in *The Watchman*, *The Episcopal Recorder*, *The California Christian Advocate*, and nearly all the Presbyterian journals. "A few more such moral wrecks as these two in this country," remarks *The Interior* (Chicago), "and the cause of Christ Jesus will have been more harmed than a generation of devoted evangelization can repair." In each of these cases, it declares, "the trouble and shame have come because it has seemed to the Christian associates of these defaulters discourteous and unfraternal to call in question the methods of men so pious." Christianity, by this neglect, "has been debased to a contract of inveterate complacency." We read further:

"Certainly it is vain to deny that such instances of disgrace do blot the name of Christianity in the world. To say that these men have no doubt never been personally genuine Christians is a bootless defense. To the eyes of the world they have long lived in the closest relation to an institution whose only claim for public respect is its success in making men pure in life and trustworthy in conduct. Having in these two conspicuous instances failed, the church can not evade the odium for itself, nor yet prevent the sneer, suspicion, and discredit from extending to that deposit of doctrine and grace by which it undertakes to make men righteous. The efficacy of salvation is, to the undiscriminating popular mind, more shadowed by one degeneration than approved by a thousand regenerations. So true is it that 'none of us liveth unto himself'; to vindicate Christianity perfectly we must every one be perfect."

The disparagement of Christianity through such acts is to be seen in the "rough humor" of the remark of Mr. George H. Earle, Jr., the receiver for the wrecked trust company in Philadelphia, that instead of a financial corporation having directors all of one religious denomination, he would have all faiths represented, and that "a conservative infidel of business reputation might be a good man to have on the board."

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LETTERS AND ART.

CALMER ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH LITERARY WEEKLIES.

THE comment on spelling reform printed in the leading British literary weeklies tends toward a favorable view of international action. That conservative organ *The Spectator* declares that "the orthography of modern English provides, or would provide, a subject for discussion among Englishmen and Americans of established reputation which might have valuable results." It is regretted that President Roosevelt's action will not have the same effect as would the summoning of such a conference, since it is within the province of a subsequent President to create confusion by reversing all that he has done. *Truth* (London) remarks: "On the whole, therefore, I am more disposed to sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt than to make fun of him. The chief matter for regret about his movement seems to me to be that he did not take us into his confidence and endeavor to promote a joint movement in England and America. He would have had more chance of success that way, and he would have avoided the objection that he is trying to create a new language and adding to the confusion of tongues." The London *Outlook* observes that it is quite natural that "we should all have been living this week in an uproar of intolerant and unreasoning talk on the subject of spelling reform" inasmuch as there is "a type of mind not uncommon among the elder generation of Englishmen which looks with special suspicion and dislike upon any proposal of change emanating from the United States, just as there is a type of mind much more common among Americans which rejects any counsels of moderation or caution that are supported by reference to British example." While impressed with the "highly unrepresentative character of the Brander Matthews committee" it counsels those of us "whose reverence for the Tudor translators stops short of sacrificing ourselves on their tombs, to think over the grounds of any objection we may have to such spelling reform as is approved by Dr. Murray, Professor Skeat, and Dr. Henry Bradley, who have accepted membership of Prof. Brander Matthews's committee. The mere dislike of change is a thing not to be professed nowadays."

TWISTING THE LION'S TONGUE.

FATHER TIME (closely examining small incision in tree-trunk)—"Who's been trying to cut this tree down?"

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT (in manner of young George Washington)—"Father! I kan not tel a li. I did it with my litl ax."

FATHER TIME—"Ah, well! Boys will be boys!"

—*Punch* (London).

From *The Saturday Review* no "American" proposal could expect sympathetic consideration, and that organ fulfils its function in a delightfully ironic forecast of the effect of reformed spelling when adopted in Britain in conformity with certain provisions of the pending Education bill. To quote:

"Altho the movement to which we have offered our sympathetic tribute is essentially American, repudiated as it may be by the Scribes and Pharisees of Massachusetts, we had hardly supposed that the inspiriting example will be altogether wasted on this country. This is the age of local government. Hitherto the acceptance of a standard orthography has been a grievous check upon provincial autonomy and personal initiative in the use of words. The interesting variety which is observed in the treatment of the vowels by the pupils of different educational centers will no longer be hampered by pedagogic uniformity. No education authority—if necessary, the case will be tried and taken up to the Court of Appeal—will be entitled to devote any portion of the ratepayers' money to instruction in forms of spelling or pronunciation which are not approved by the majority of the inhabitants of that district. Should any dispute arise as to the proper use of the mother tongue the Board of Education will order a public spelling-bee to be held, and a scheme will be drawn up in accordance with the practise of the neighborhood. No appeal will be permitted to the authorities of any university, academy, or other institution. Nor will the usage prescribed in any dictionary, glossary, or grammar-book be admitted as evidence. The language belongs to the people, and they will be held entitled to use it as the majority shall decide. Persons who persist in employing obsolete variants will be liable to pay an extra rate if they wish their children to be educated in their methods of pronunciation and spelling. But nothing in that section of the contemplated act will absolve them from procuring the attendance of their children on five days of the week during the instruction which will be given in the local usage."

Returning to the sober consideration of the subject printed in *The Spectator*, we see that journal noting as "a little strange" in the "chorus of angry surprise which has gone up over Mr. Roosevelt's announcement, . . . the general assumption that he is advocating something new." It continues:

"The list of words which are to be spelt differently in future has been pulled to pieces and examined as if Mr. Roosevelt of his own initiative had arbitrarily selected two or three hundred words to the spelling of which he had taken a personal dislike, and had announced that he was not going to stand any more nonsense from them, but in future would spell them precisely as he chose. What has happened is something very different. We have not been given in the messages which have reached us a full list of the three hundred words which Mr. Roosevelt has approved of as a preliminary selection; but out of those which have been mentioned there is not one change which has not been fully debated before by dictionary-makers, and probably there are very few which have not been actually used in printed documents—even perhaps in documents of considerable antiquity. One of Mr. Roosevelt's critics remarks that the President's plan 'breathes that scorn of history which is natural in a nation of yesterday, but is unacceptable to the old historic English nation.' There is a certain 'scorn of history' in neglecting to notice that some of the methods of spelling suggested by Mr. Roosevelt are early English.

"There is no intention here of championing Mr. Roosevelt's proposal, which looks as if it would lead in the long run to a good deal of inconvenience and expense without any corresponding saving of time or trouble for the moment. But it is as well to look at the facts a little more closely without condemning offhand a number of proposals which apparently have the approval of such authorities on the history of the English language as Professor Skeat and Dr. Murray. When people talk a little rashly about abandoning the time-honored method of spelling this or that word or class of words, they are apt to forget, not only that there are plenty of words the spelling of which has been changed during the past hundred years without anybody proving much the worse for it, but also that standardized spelling is a comparatively modern institution. Practically speaking, it began with Dr. Johnson. Those who object most strongly to any sort of 'tinkering' or 'tampering with the language of Shakespeare' may reflect that Shakespeare himself was so tolerant of change as to sign his own

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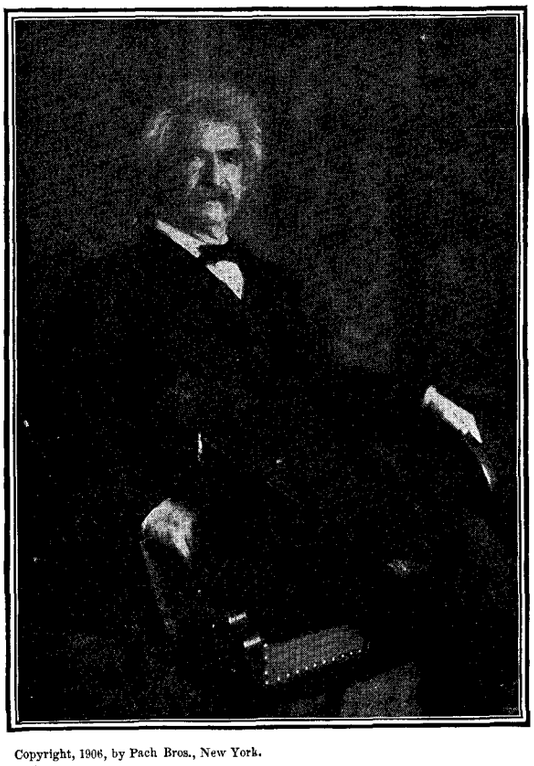
name in twenty-six different ways. The books which he read, and in which he saw the words printed that he used in writing his plays, were not consistent in their methods of presenting combinations of letters to the reader. . . . Those who are readiest to condemn as 'scornful innovations' or 'Americanisms' various suggestions for an altered orthography are apt to forget how arbitrary the greatest of English dictionary-makers occasionally was in his choice between variant spellings. It was Dr. Johnson who added the 'k' to 'musick' and 'rhetorick' and 'physick,' which before his day were more commonly spelt as we spell them now. 'Labor' and 'honor' and 'favor' irritate many readers, who style them Americanisms. But it was Dr. Johnson who introduced the unnecessary, tho, perhaps, rather graceful 'u,' and who wrote, in addition, 'authour' and 'errour' and 'governour.' The last spelling has only dropped out of the English Prayer-book in the twentieth century. How many church-goers have noticed the change?"

The Spectator concludes with the belief that the keenest opponent of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals would hardly "object to the summoning of an international conference to consider suggestions for changes in the conventional methods of spelling English words which might seem sensible or desirable. It would be satisfactory," it adds, "if on certain disputed points an opinion could be expressed which could be regarded as authoritative; more satisfactory still if certain ugly changes were by the same authority set aside."

THE PROTOTYPE OF "COL. MULBERRY SELLERS."

A PAST theatrical generation found one of its most amusing figures in Col. Mulberry Sellers, as played by Mr. John T. Raymond in a dramatization of Mark Twain's "Gilded Age" produced in 1876. Many persons regarded "Colonel Sellers" as a fiction, "an invention, an extravagant impossibility," says Mark Twain in the first instalment of his "Autobiography" in *The North American Review* (September 7). In this they were mistaken, we are informed, for the prototype of this eccentric figure was James Lampton, the favorite cousin of Mark Twain's mother, a man whose own words, uttered with "blazing enthusiasm," were, "There's millions in it—millions!" Mark Twain "merely put him on paper as he was; he was not a person who could be exaggerated." But the real Colonel Sellers had some points of difference from his counterfeit presentment as may be seen in the following:



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MARK TWAIN,

Whose autobiography is intended by its author to become a model for all future autobiographies.

"The incidents which looked most extravagant, both in the book and on the stage, were not inventions of mine, but were facts of his life; and I was present when they were developed. John T. Raymond's audiences used to come near to dying with laughter over the turnip-eating scene; but, extravagant as the scene was, it was faithful to the facts, in all its absurd details. The thing happened in Lampton's own house, and I was present. In fact I was myself the guest who ate the turnips. In the hands of a great actor that piteous scene would have dimmed any manly spectator's eyes with tears, and racked his ribs apart with laughter at the same time. But Raymond was great in humorous portrayal only. In that he was superb, he was wonderful—in a word, great; in all things else he was a pygmy of the pygmies.

"The real Colonel Sellers, as I knew him in James Lampton, was a pathetic and beautiful spirit, a manly man, a straight and honorable man, a man with a big, foolish, unselfish heart in his bosom, a man born to be loved; and he was loved by all his friends, and by his family worshiped. It is the right word. To them he was but little less than a god. The real Colonel Sellers was never on the stage. Only half of him was there. Raymond could not play the other half of him; it was above his level. That half was made up of qualities of which Raymond was wholly destitute. For Raymond was not a manly man, he was not an honorable man nor an honest one, he was empty and selfish and vulgar and ignorant and silly, and there was a vacancy in him where his heart should have been. There was only one man who could have played the whole of Colonel Sellers, and that was Frank Mayo."

James Lampton, continues the autobiographer, "floated all his days in a tinted mist of magnificent dreams, and died at last without seeing one of them realized." He appeared for the last time in the presence of his immortalizer when Mark Twain and George W. Cable were appearing jointly on a reading tour. The incident is given in these words:

"I saw him last in 1884, when it had been twenty-six years since I ate the basin of raw turnips and washed them down with a bucket of water in his house. He was become old and white-headed, but he entered to me in the same old breezy way of his earlier life, and he was all there, yet—not a detail wanting: the happy light in his eye, the abounding hope in his heart, the persuasive tongue, the miracle-breeding imagination—they were all there; and before I could turn around he was polishing up his Aladdin's lamp and flashing the secret riches of the world before me. I said to myself, 'I did not overdraw him by a shade, I set him down as he was; and he is the same man to-day. Cable will recognize him.' I asked him to excuse me a moment, and ran into the next room, which was Cable's; Cable and I were stumping the Union on a reading tour. I said:

"'I am going to leave your door open, so that you can listen. There is a man in there who is interesting.'

"I went back and asked Lampton what he was doing now. He began to tell me of a 'small venture' he had begun in New Mexico through his son; 'only a little thing—a mere trifle—partly to amuse my leisure, partly to keep my capital from lying idle, but mainly to develop the boy—develop the boy; fortune's wheel is ever revolving, he may have to work for his living some day—as strange things have happened in this world. But it's only a little thing—a mere trifle, as I said.'

"And so it was—as he began it. But under his deft hands it grew, and blossomed, and spread—oh, beyond imagination. At the end of half an hour he finished; finished with the remark, uttered in an adorably languid manner:

"'Yes, it is but a trifle, as things go nowadays—a bagatelle—but amusing. It passes the time. The boy thinks great things of it, but he is young, you know, and imaginative; lacks the experience which comes of handling large affairs and which tempers the fancy and perfects the judgment. I suppose there's a couple of millions in it, possibly three, but not more, I think; still, for a boy, you know, just starting in life, it is not bad. I should not

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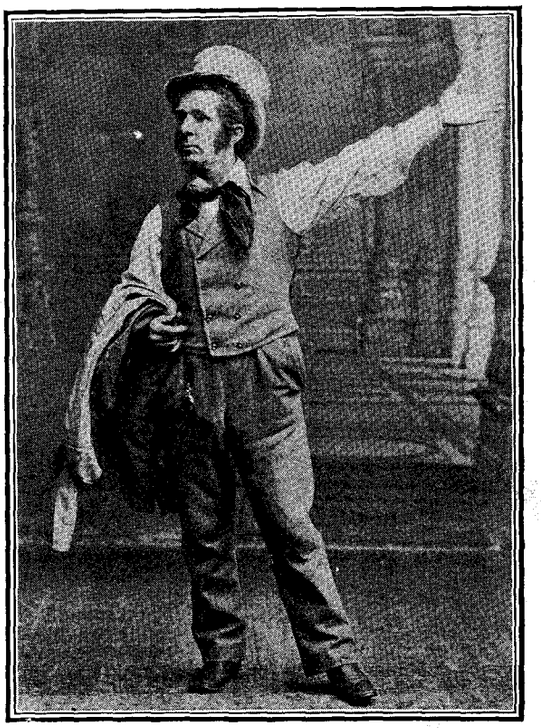
want him to make a fortune—let that come later. It would turn his head, at his time of life, and in many ways be a damage to him.'

"Then he said something about his having left his pocketbook



JOHN T. RAYMOND AS "COLONEL SELLERS."
"There's millions in it—millions."

lying on the table in the main drawing-room at home, and about its being after banking hours, now, and——

"I stopped him there, and begged him to honor Cable and me by being our guest at the lecture—with as many friends as might be willing to do us the like honor. He accepted. And he thanked me as a prince might who had granted us a grace. The reason I stopped his speech about the tickets was because I saw that he was going to ask me to furnish them to him and let him pay next day; and I knew that if he made the debt he would pay it if he had to pawn his clothes. After a little further chat he shook hands heartily and affectionately, and took his leave. Cable put his head in at the door and said:

"'That was Colonel Sellers.'"

The above incident illustrates a new principle in autobiography, the one upon which Mark Twain promises to construct the rest of his confessions. He "intends" that the form and method he employs "shall become a model for all future autobiographies." This form is one in which "the past and the present are constantly brought face to face, resulting in contrasts which newly fire up the interest all along, like contact of a flint with steel." Of its character he discourses further:

"Moreover, this autobiography of mine does not select from my life its showy episodes' but deals mainly in the common experiences which go to make up the life of the average human being, because these episodes are of a sort which he is familiar with in his own life, and in which he sees his own life reflected and set down in print. The usual, conventional autobiographer seems to particularly hunt out those occasions in his career when he came into contact with celebrated persons, whereas his contacts with the uncelebrated were just as interesting to him, and would be to his reader, and were vastly more numerous than his collisions with the famous.

"Howells was here yesterday afternoon, and I told him the whole scheme of this autobiography and its apparently systemless system—only apparently systemless, for it is not really that. It is a deliberate system, and the law of the system is that I shall talk about the matter which for the moment interests me, and cast it aside and talk about something else the moment its interest for me is exhausted. It is a system which follows no charted course and is not going to follow any such course. It is a system which is a complete and purposed jumble—a course which begins nowhere, follows no specified route, and can never reach an end while I am alive, for the reason that, if I should talk to the stenographer two hours a day for a hundred years, I should still never be able to set down a tenth part of the things which have interested me in my lifetime. I told Howells that this autobiography of mine would live a couple of thousand years, without any effort, and would then take a fresh start and live the rest of the time.

"He said he believed it would, and asked me if I meant to make a library of it.

"I said that that was my design; but that, if I should live long enough, the set of volumes could not be contained merely in a city, it would require a State, and that there would not be any multibillionaire alive, perhaps, at any time during its existence who would be able to buy a full set, except on the instalment plan.

"Howells applauded, and was full of praises and indorsement, which was wise in him and judicious. If he had manifested a different spirit, I would have thrown him out of the window. I like criticism, but it must be my way."

TEACHING LITERATURE BY INDIRECTION.

THE rôle of Polonius, or at least his phraseology, is assumed by the New York *Evening Post* (September 8), in commenting upon the current discussion of the best method of teaching literature. Its advice is that "by indirections" should "directions" be found out. English literature would sink deeper into the student's mind by coming as the "by-product" of the teaching of some foreign tongue, it believes, and goes on to complain that the teaching of this subject is gaining a questionable preponderance in our higher institutions. *The Post* is convinced that "about the poorest medium for initiation into literary appreciation is the contemporary tongue." To quote:

"The Athenian youth got his letters largely from the, to him, quite exotic dialect of the Homeric *epos*. The Roman youth drank of the Pierian spring by way of Greek; the youth of the Middle Ages found literature in the Latin writers; the Renaissance found Greece again, and the nineteenth century has discovered its 'new humanities' in the literatures of modern Europe. In every case, be it noted, available pedagogical values have been found, not in the contemporary, but in an ancient or, more often, a foreign tongue. It needs no argument that the disciplinary and probably the literary value of English for a German is twofold that of an American or Briton. In fact, it is only of recent years that teaching the native literature has in any land been put on a par with teaching foreign tongues, and the worth of the innovation is still measurably on trial."

The fallacy of teaching a French collegiate student Molière, an Englishman Shakespeare, a German Goethe, is, thinks *The Post*, that you are forcing him to read what, as a man of culture, he ought to read on his own account. The present elaborate provision of courses in modern English literature, it thinks, is largely to be regarded as a substitute for culture in the home, but in this respect it must be estimated as "tardy and poor." Its lack of sound disciplinary basis puts it at a disadvantage. To quote further:

"It rarely is as exigent as the other language courses; it rarely is as suggestive as regards forming appreciation. Many a student dates his awakening from 'The Cid,' 'Laokoön,' 'Faust,' the 'Divine Comedy'; a few are lucky enough to have Homer, Virgil, or Plato as their initiator; how many can honestly impute their esthetic conversion to Shakespeare, Spenser, or Wordsworth, as expounded in the classroom? In fine, if a boy has the established habit of reading, English courses are time-wasting; if he has not, the beauties of a foreign author, somewhat laboriously attained, are more likely to get under his skin. Probably the best-read college students—in English, we mean—are Oxford undergraduates of the ambitious sort; and everybody knows that they read as they breathe, without benefit of faculty. Social differences count

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for something in the matter; but the query seems pertinent, in view of Oxford's literary supremacy. May not the best way to teach English be to teach something else, possibly the classics?"

Because not facts but a state of mind is the object of literary teaching, points out *The Post*, this may be attained better as a "by-product." It needs a professor "who has a love of letters and an available fund of human sympathy." Such a one may be described somewhat as follows:

"The man whose mind is stored with literary parallels, whose browsing has ranged over wide fields of letters, whose experience of life has brought confirmation of the intuitions of the poets and dramatists, of the wisdom of the philosophers, can not but make his teaching count for taste. May not the problem of teaching literature in the colleges be merely to man the faculties with humanists of this sort?"

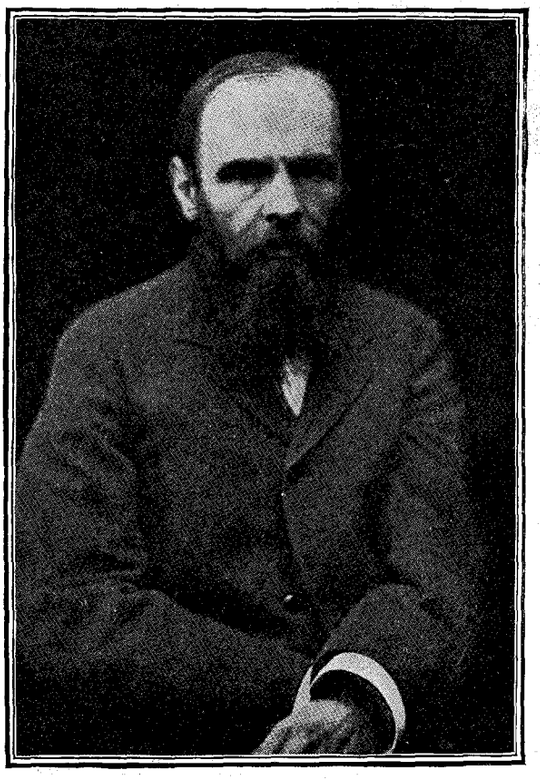
DOSTOIEVSKY'S EXPLORATIONS OF THE ABNORMAL.

THE English have a fear of morbidity, and that is why they do not read the novels of Dostoievsky. So we are told by Edward Garnett, son of the late librarian of the British Museum in the London *Academy* (September 1). Dostoievsky, declares Mr. Garnett, is "unsurpassed in his knowledge of the workings of the human mind exposed to abnormal strain." There is, however, to be found a decided profit in the study of so masterful a writer, for "his analysis of the workings of the minds of his sick and suffering people, of the weak, the tormented, the criminal, and the possessed, show us just what value is to be placed on 'wholesomeness,' and how the underworld of the suffering or thwarted consciousness yields us insight into deep, dark ranges of spiritual truths forever denied to healthy, comfortable, normal folk." The work of Dostoievsky shows, Mr. Garnett asserts, in *The Academy* (London, September 1), a fact that every experienced physician knows, "that no hard dividing line can be drawn between the world of health and strength and the world of disease, weakness, and insanity; and that all our moral impulses and acts will shade, given the cruel pressure of circumstance, into the abnormal in an infinite, finely wrought net of deviations, all of which are, psycholgically, of import. We learn what in Mr. Garnett's view is the peculiar and unique value of Dostoievsky among all the great writers. He says:

"He is the one who has established best the relation the abnormal bears to the normal mind, and the one who has most fully explored the labyrinthine workings of the mind unhinged, impaired, or thrown off its balance, while still mixing with and surrounded by the world of normal men. And Dostoievsky's lifework may be likened to a long winding road, traversed by the subtlest and most deep-seeing of psychologists, who at every turn is seen questioning, listening to, and commenting on the strange experiences and confessions of crowds of mental patients, some almost normal, and some insane."

Several of Dostoievsky's novels are considered by the writer more in detail as exhibiting certain specific phases of mental aberration. Two of these, "Crime and Punishment" and "The Brothers Karamazov," were brought powerfully before American audiences during the past dramatic season by the visiting Russian players, Paul Orleneff and Mme. Alla Nasimoff. To quote Mr. Garnett:

"The immense power and underlying sanity of Dostoievsky's own mind is best attested by the perfect clarity, calm, penetrating judgment, and classic objectivity of 'The House of the Dead' (1862). There is not a line of exaggeration, not one word of sentimentality here. The whole life of the convict prison, the character of the prisoners, their relations one with another and with their jailers, the effect of their work, punishments, and pleasures, the hopes that sustain and the fears that torture these chained human animals in their grim environment and the common bond of humanity between the inmates, whether dangerous murderers or ordinary normal folk, all are painted with the marvelous precision of touch and delicate truth of a master painter. The accompanying morbidity and erratic abnormality of Dostoievsky's brain, on the other hand, are well attested by the fantastic confusion and startling divagations in the motives and impulses of his favorite characters, his sick and possessed heroes, suffering from hallucinations, with whom the author temporarily identifies himself and then suddenly parts company from just when the reader is beginning to get alarmed and wonder whether he himself has wandered into an asylum. In 'The Idiot' (1868), while Dostoievsky's unrivaled intensity grips the reader with undiminished force, we are unpleasantly conscious of doubts as to whether the sane are insane or the insane are sane, so spasmodic and irregular is the development of the situations. Visitors to asylums know well the peculiar suspicious and alert expression with which doctors and attendants sometimes favor the sane as well as the sick, and Dostoievsky's scenes are sometimes as startling as a conversation in which a stranger who has been talking with great intelligence is suddenly detected putting out his tongue at his neighbor and the next instant continuing the conversation as tho nothing had happened. In 'Crime and Punishment' (1866), however, tho the subject is the analysis of the tortuous reasonings of a mind on the borders of delirium, first trying to justify the right to murder and then struggling with the consciousness of its guilt, the author holds with a fairly steady hand the flickering lamp by whose light we follow the intricate mental processes of the criminal's motives and acts. There are sentimentality here, and a certain love of melodramatic situation, which, joined to confusion and complexity, are the defects of many of Dostoievsky's pages; but these, tho serious artistic blemishes, do not seriously impair the force of his psychological genius. In 'The Brothers Karamazov' Dostoievsky has established his greatness beyond question. The book has a breadth and depth of vision, a temperamental richness and sustained intensity, which characterize great tragedy. In his portraits of the corrupted, diseased, and suffering Karamazov family, Dostoievsky has probed the human soul of all who are victims to their own vicious past and infirmity of will. The indissoluble relation between human vice and human suffering, and the thesis that the sinner is the man infected with mental, moral, or physical malady, are shown and maintained with a fertility of psychological insight drawn from the storehouse of national suffering. It is not surprising that Dostoievsky should be the author most beloved by his countrymen, for that broad human tolerance and fraternal feeling peculiar to the Russian soul is so strong in the atmosphere of 'The Brothers Karamazov' as to destroy all desire in the reader to con-



FEODOR DOSTOIEVSKY,
A Russian novelist who has "established best the relation the abnormal bears to the normal mind."

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condemn the Karamazovs, when once he has penetrated to and understood the driving force behind their actions.

"The most remarkable example of Dostoievsky's genius contained in a comparatively short compass, that is accessible to the English reader, is the story entitled 'The Permanent Husband,' translated by Mr. Wishaw and published in 1888. . . . The essence of Dostoievsky's method here is *surprise*. We are first of all carefully prepared for something abnormal to happen, through the analysis of the hero's neurosis, and then there is sprung on him and us a series of surprises, through the medium of unexpected arrivals, unforeseen revelations, bad dreams, and lightning-like divinations.

"Bit by bit the chain of cause and effect is unwound, and the reader has the uncanny feeling of the subconsciousness of the characters being made to yield up, piecemeal, curious hints of the revelations in store."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

In this department THE LITERARY DIGEST will print each week descriptive titles of all new books received up to the day of going to press, with prompt notices, then or soon thereafter, of the more significant and important. It hopes in this way to supply a record and guide which shall meet what the Editor believes to be a constant need.

Armstrong, George B., Jr. The Beginning of the True Mail Railway Service, and the Work of George B. Armstrong in Founding It. 12mo, pp. 84. Portrait. Chicago: The Lakeside Press. (Privately printed.)

Avary, Myrta Lockett. Dixie After the War. With an Introduction by Gen. Clement A. Evans. Illustrated from old paintings, daguerreotypes, and rare photographs. 8vo, pp. x–433. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75.

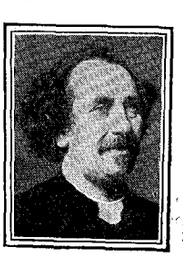
Mrs. Avary's volume of memoirs presents an intimate record of a period that is full of fascination for the historian of the Civil War. As the introduction suggests, it is the kind of history that a witness gives. It is a narrative of events in which the writer has had a share, events full of significance for those who would understand that period of terrible trial for the South—the twelve years following the fall of Richmond. The author is a native of Virginia; and her experience as editor and journalist, added to her social connections, has provided her with opportunities not usually accessible.

The book is the aftermath of defeat described in poignant words, in sorrow rather than in anger, and without a trace of bitterness. It is the story of a period that may be described as unique in human history, a record of the tragedy, pathos, humor, and pitiable absurdities of the epoch of reconstruction and dictatorship; of "Black and Tan" conventions, of Loyal Leagues, of Ku Klux and Red Shirts, of the period that seemed to those who lived through it the death agony of the Southland.

Contrasted with this dark picture is the story of the silent endurance of the manhood and womanhood of the South under appalling conditions and of the sympathy extended by magnanimous victors, such as Grant and Sherman. The mighty figure of Lincoln merely crosses the opening scene in these memoirs, his hand raised in benediction, as he hurries to his doom. That doom, as the writer clearly shows, had for its echo the death-knell of reviving hope in the South. All might have been well, it seems, but for the dastard act of Wilkes Booth. That act reopened the flood-gates of subsiding hate.

The book is prefaced with words of Jefferson Davis that now read like a prophecy: "Before you lies the future—a future full of golden promise, full of recompense for noble endeavor, full of national glory, before which the world will stand amazed."

MYRTA L. AVARY.



W. J. DAWSON.

Bacon, Dolores M. [editor]. Songs that Every Child Should Know. A selection of the best songs of all nations for young people. Illustrated and decorated by Blanche Ostertag. 12mo, pp. xvii–221. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Here are brought together (with the music) about one hundred songs, a special feature being national songs. The collection is classified as songs of sentiment, songs of war, national hymns, Shakespearian songs, military nonsense songs, and miscellaneous songs. Blanche Ostertag has given illustrative distinction to the volume.

Bacon, Edwin M. The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut. Three Hundred and Fifty Miles from Mountain to Sea. Historical and Descriptive. 8vo, pp. xx–487. Profusely illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The story of New England's largest stream, which was called *Quonehta-cut* by the Indians, and has been corrupted into Connecticut by the English, is here well told. Of the accuracy of the historical data upon which it is based the author assures us in his prefatory note. His researches have been thorough, but "some cherished old legends which have become fixed in literature as historical facts have perforce been relegated to their rightful places." There is left, however, much of the picturesque and traditional. The matter is divided into three divisions: "Historical," "The Romances of Navigation," and "The Topography of the River and Valley." The writer exhibits in his treatment of the subject a liking for romance not inconsistent with the historical accuracy for which he aims.

The first of the three parts, and by far the longest, contains a detailed narrative of the early explorations and settlements and developments until the close of the eighteenth century. The second treats in a more specialized way of navigation and commerce from the time of the old flat English scow to the modern steamboats. An attempt is made in the closing part to describe life in the valley towns and to give an intimate view of their characteristics. The artistic and picturesque sides are here set forth, to some extent, but the story loses something through the almost gazetteer-like nature of many paragraphs. But it is a book of notable interest to New-Englanders. It has many well-chosen views—a profusion of them, in fact. Strangers may here have their eyes opened to the beauty of one of America's famous streams, the "Long Tidal River" of New England.

Briggs, Charles Augustus, and Emilie Grace. A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Psalms. 8vo, pp. cx–422. Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Burrell, Joseph Dunn. A New Appraisal of Christian Science. 16mo, pp. 76. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents net.

Mr. Burrell's contribution to the study of Christian Science is reasonable in spirit, and, if searching in its purpose, is without heat in temper or what could even be called unfairness in the methods employed.

Byron, George Gordon Noel, Lord, the Poetical Works of. The only complete and copyright text in one volume, edited, with memoir, by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. 8vo, pp. lxxii–1048. Frontispiece portrait. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

With the completion of the recent definitive edition of Byron's works in prose and verse, comprising ten crown octavo volumes, readers will welcome this popular edition of the poems from the hands of the same competent editor. Through family and other archives, as well as from periodicals and memoirs, the editor has been able to add to previous editions of Byron a notable number of new poems. He has also added a mass of notes, at once interesting and valuable. Considering the number of pages in it the volume is sold at a price remarkably low.

Champlin, John Denison. Young Folk's Cyclopedia of Common Things. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 932. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

Champlin, John Denison. The Young Folk's Cyclopædia of Persons and Places. With numerous illustrations. Fifth edition, revised. 12mo pp. vi–958. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

The value of Mr. Champlin's cyclopedias for young people is sufficiently well attested in the editions that have been called for, one of the books here noted being now in its third, and the other in its fifth, edition. The "Persons and Places" is so well up to date that it contains records of the eruption of Vesuvius and the earthquake at San Francisco.

Corelli, Marie. The Treasure of Heaven: A Romance of Riches. With author's portrait. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

In her new book Miss Corelli herself appears before her large audience with a bow and a smile. The much-heralded copyrighted photograph, the first authentic one that has appeared in public, has its place as the frontispiece. It shows a frank, open face, not devoid of charm and freshness, and suggesting that the long apologetic author's note might just as well have been dispensed with. The reader is informed that the portrait has been furnished upon express request from the publishers and as an effective protest against the various "gross libelous and fictitious misrepresentations which have appeared throughout Great Britain, the colonies, and America by certain lower sections of the pictorial press."

The novel is exceedingly modern in flavor and probably will be found satisfactory by those readers who were in expectation of iconoclastic touches such as recently have distinguished Miss Corelli's public utterances. The suggestive subtitle of the book gives promise of the whirling of that whip of scorpions which this author has in pickle for certain human foibles and institutions. The hero of the

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M. C. DILLON

HAMLIN GARLAND.

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book is an extremely unconventional one. David Helmsley is a septuagenarian multi-millionaire who voluntarily becomes a tramp. He is persuaded to this course by the conviction that riches are inconsistent with happiness, and that in exchanging the rôle of Crœsus for that of a wandering vagrant he will enter upon philosophical and moral joys hitherto untasted. He becomes in fact a sort of glorified Happy Hooligan, with a cheerful outlook upon life, and a hand ever ready to aid distress whether in man or beast.

Dillow, Ida Souers. Life within Life, or Soul Development. pp. viii–179. Cleveland, Ohio.

Dawson, W. J. The Makers of English Poetry. New and revised edition. 8vo, pp. 404. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Dawson, W. J. The Makers of English Prose. New and revised edition. 8vo, pp. 308. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co $1.50 net

With prefaces signed and dated from New York and Brooklyn, the casual reader might infer that the author of these volumes was an American. On the contrary, he is the English Congregational evangelist who is now laboring in this country—the Rev. William James Dawson, formerly a Wesleyan minister, but afterward pastor of Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church, London. Mr. Dawson is exceptionally well equipped as an essayist, having insight, sympathy, and knowledge, and a style at once clear, distinctive, and agreeable. He traverses in one volume practically the whole realm of English verse from Burns to the men of our day, and that of English prose from Johnson to Ruskin and Newman. The books deserve popularity in America for their helpfulness, sanity, and learning.

Dillon, Mary. The Leader. Illustrated by Ruth M. Hallock. 12mo, pp. 362. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The question of taste involved in the choice of a famous figure in contemporary politics as the central character of this work of fiction is one that readers may settle for themselves. John Dalton, the hero of Mrs. Dillon's story, is no less a personage than William Jennings Bryan. While the author has sedulously avoided any use or hint of the well-known name, and has **derived** most of the details of her story from her own imagination, there is never the slightest doubt in the reader's mind as to the personality which inspires and dominates the book. The story is announced as that of a "man of the people, a born leader, and of his memorable fight against political conditions and social prejudices." Dramatic incidents in the man's political career are drawn upon without stint, and at times verisimilitude approaches exactness, as, for example, in the chapter where Dalton makes a desperate but ineffectual struggle in the national convention against the "trust power" of the East.

Aside from the question of propriety, it is to be said that, in novels such as this, events are too near for effective treatment. The summary changing of famous names is also too obvious: it is all too much like the shadow of a shadow.

Flint, Robert. Socialism. 8vo, pp. vii–501. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Franklin, Frank George. The Legislative History of Naturalization in the United States. 12mo, pp. 308. University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

This work presents a careful and exhaustive study of a question which, dating from the very beginnings of our political system, has exerted a potent influence upon various epochs, and which, in the opinion of many, has not yet received definitive solution. The question has, as the author points out in his preface, assumed a larger importance in the history of the United States than in that of any other country. The first traces of the problem, we learn in the opening chapters, are found in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

It was in the Act of 1790 that the first steps were taken toward a definite naturalization law. This law, which was passed with some difficulty, provided for the naturalization of "free white aliens" after two years' residence in the United States, upon application to any common-law court of record within whose jurisdiction they had resided for one year.

Garland, Hamlin. Witch's Gold. With three illustrations. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

"Witch's Gold," a recast of "Sweetwater," which appeared some dozen years ago as a serial, has been enriched with much new matter, and in its present form is a simple, healthful love-tale of the West, adapted to beguile an idle hour. Novels of this type, if they do not make a very heavy draught upon the psychological faculties of the reader, are not without value as novels go. Their atmosphere is clear and pure, and the humanity they describe is probably nearer the general truth than that often dealt with by greater masters of fiction.

Haynes, George H. The Election of Senators. 12mo, pp. i-ix, 1–296. Cloth. Henry Holt & Co.

This volume presents a timely and interesting account of the arguments for and against the present system of the election of senators. It makes clear the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to adopt the actual system—considerations of deep import and by no means lightly to be brushed aside since they are rooted in years of parliamentary experience and are a vital part of the political development of the Republic. The author holds that whether the Senate be regarded as the "sheet-anchor of the Republic in the troubled seas of democracy," or as the stronghold of the corporate interests, this question becomes paramount: how do men attain membership in this powerful governing body? That the question is by no means an academic one is proved by the fact that thirty-one States have made formal application to Congress for the submission of a constitutional amendment to secure the election of senators by direct popular vote.

In discussing the possible benefits that would flow from a Senate chosen directly by the people, Professor Haynes offers the following with elaborate comment upon each: The Senate would become directly responsible to the people; the senators would be men who would have to command public confidence; popular election would tend to divorce national from State and local politics; reform of representation in State legislatures would be promoted, and the latter would be left more free to do their normal work; popular election would prevent serious interference with State business; the individual States would be more fully represented; the worst evils of minority representation would be eliminated and the tone of State and municipal politics elevated; home rule would be promoted in the States.

Professor Haynes cites a number of arguments which have been advanced in favor of retaining the historic method of election, but it is evident from his final summing up of the question that his sympathies are with the movement for popular election.

P. RAMANATHAN.

MAY SINCLAIR.

Ramanathan, P. The Culture of the Soul among Western Nations. Portrait. 16mo, pp. v–262. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author of this book is Solicitor-General for Ceylon. His recent visit to this country will be recalled in many cultured centers—in colleges, churches, and the better class of clubs. His aim here is to show that, in the Western countries, people have wandered far away from the early conceptions of Christianity when chief importance was attached to oral teachings of the faith by men who had reached perfection, or sanctification, through the development of perfect love in the soul. He maintains that in the East this view of Christianity has always been accepted.

Sherard, Robert Harborough. The Life of Oscar Wilde. Illustrated with Portraits, Facsimile Letters, and Other Documents 8vo, pp. i–xii, 1–470. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. $4.50.

In view of the abominations that attended the latter end of Oscar Wilde's career in England, and recalling the glorified buffooning of his esthetic propaganda in this country, it is difficult to realize that his name is now held in honor in literary circles in France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. His play, "Salome," has "captured" Europe, and he is being acclaimed by Continental critics as a master. Since the death of Wilde, and in spite of the shadow that settled over his name, various attempts have been made to rehabilitate him. The most notable of these is Mr. Sherard's elaborate biography. This author has had access to abundant material, and writing with a full appreciation of the limitations of Wilde's genius he has produced what may be called the most intimate biography that has yet appeared. It gives a somber and tragic picture of the last days of Wilde as spent in an obscure hotel in Paris, where, deserted by all except one or two French acquaintances, he died in want with this jest on his lips: "Gentlemen, I am dying beyond my means."

The New York *Sun* devotes an editorial article to the book, condemning it outright as "outrageous and detestable," and suggesting that under pretext of excusing a crime the author "puts together as damning a case as he can against Oscar Wilde."

Sinclair, May. Audrey Craven. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

"Audrey Craven" is the story of the moral havoc wrought in the lives of men by a woman without a heart. The *milieu* is that which in her recent work has haunted the mind of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Her humor is of the spontaneous sort and rings true, and the lancet of her wit and epigram, tho keen, is never cruel; like the fabled blade it heals where it wounds. In "Audrey" (an early novel in a new edition), as in "The Divine Fire" and "Superseded," she exhibits high gifts.

The author is not without the defects of her qualities; and while these do not seriously mar the beauty of her work as a whole, they are not unapparent to critical admirers of an author whose novels may be said to make waste paper of most of the fiction of a season. The defect alluded to is found in certain of Miss Sinclair's love-scenes where her horror of the banal has led her to an excess of bluntness in the expression of passion. Her love-making is hardly up to her humor and pathos, for, in writers of her intellectual temper, passion **necessarily** occupies a subsidiary place. Eros stands but a poor chance with Minerva at his side.

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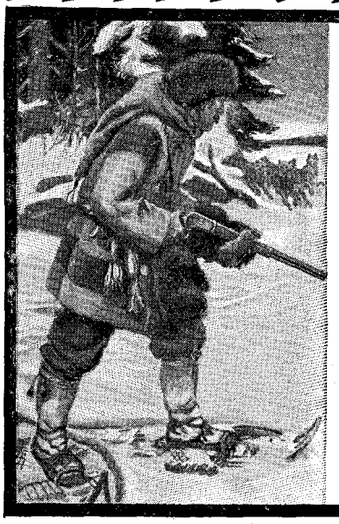

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PERSONAL.

Taking Down a Duke.—Before the success of his comedies, Oscar Wilde found it rather difficult to earn a living, we are told by *The Woman's Home Companion*. In spite of his poverty, however, he always maintained his self-esteem, and his wit was often directed against persons who assumed undue superiority. On one occasion, continues *The Companion*, this disdainful wit of his cost Wilde a lucrative position:

A very noble duke required a tutor for his two sons, and Wilde was recommended. He called, the duke examined him, and seemed favorably impressed.

But he was a very great duke, with a very high opinion of himself, and his manner grated on Wilde.

The last question he asked the young man was: "And would you—ah—would you expect to eat with the family?"

"That," Wilde answered, "would depend altogether on how the family behaved at meals."

The Real Czar.—In the London *Tit-Bits* appears what purports to be a true account of the personal qualities of the much-discussed Nicholas II., Czar of Russia. President Loubet, of France, is quoted as saying of him: "So far from being harsh, cruel, remorseless, as popular fancy pictures him, he is really one of the most kindly, gentle, and humane of men, charming all who know him by the sweetness of his disposition and his unaffected simplicity." Numerous anecdotes are then given to show that in his private life, at least, "there is no question that the Czar is one of the most amiable of men." From these we quote:

By his servants he is beloved for his constant consideration and the interest he takes in them. He knows and addresses them all—altho they number many hundreds—by name, and always has a pleasant word and a smile for the humblest of them all; while if he notices that one of his attendants is not looking well he will say: "You are not looking quite well to-day; it pains me to see you like that. You had better take a rest."

Many stories are told of the Czar's kindness to his subjects. One young soldier once rode in a public tram-car, and was requested by his fellow officers to resign his commission for this offense against the dignity of his regiment. When his Majesty heard of this he promptly entered a tram-car, proceeded to the headquarters of the regiment, and said to the astonished officers, "I am your colonel and have just come from a ride in a tram-car. Do you wish me to send in my papers?"

On another occasion, when he was urgently wanted and nowhere to be seen he was finally found sitting by the bedside of a sick coachman ministering to him with his own hands; and again, when a number of students refused to take the oath of allegiance to him on his accession, instead of banishing them to Siberia as they expected, he said: "If they refuse to be my loyal subjects, let them leave Russia and live elsewhere until they have acquired another nationality; then they may return, if they please, and finish their education."

That the Czar is the most tender and devoted of husbands his bitterest enemy will not deny; indeed, ever since he wooed the Princess Alix, "paddling in a little wherry up the backwaters of the Thames," he has been her "happy slave," as he himself confesses, and spends every available moment in her company. When he accompanied the Empress to Scotland some time ago he insisted on being introduced to all her humble friends, including the old lady who had sold her toys and sweets as a child. One of his most beautiful characteristics, too, is his love of his children, whose favorite playmate he is. "In their playroom," we are told, "the mighty Ruler of All the Russias is frequently to be found gamboling with his young daughters; while he never allows a night to pass, when he is at

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home, without making his way to kiss them before seeking his own room."

Never perhaps has there been a monarch who has had such a distaste for the trappings and ceremonial of royalty. As a boy he once declared at Copenhagen: "Well, a king's bed is not one of roses, that is plainly to be seen. There are many more pleasurable occupations; and so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to be either emperor or czar." If he had been able to choose his own lot in life, there is no doubt that he would have sought and found his happiness in private and obscure life. "One day," says a lady who knew him well as a youth, "he came to bid us good-by before leaving for Denmark, and when he rose to go he said, 'Oh, dear! Stiff collars, stiffer manners, and stiffest of suits will be the order of the day! How I dislike them! I am so happy here, where I can do as I please!" Whereupon his Imperial Highness glanced at his shoe, in which a slit appeared, and all the company laughed."

General Grant a Total Abstainer.—A newspaper reporter recently secured from Gen. Frederick D. Grant some of his views on the temperance question. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, finding in the General's remarks an excellent homily for the youth of the land, comments at length upon the interview and summarizes it in this manner:

"Tell the young men through your paper," he said, "that General Grant does not drink a drop of liquor—has not for eighteen years—because he is afraid to drink it."

The General then proceeds to show why. When he was a boy at West Point, he says, he was made a pet because of his father's greatness. He had every opportunity to drink, and did drink. As he grew older the practise continued. When he went to Austria as American Minister the custom of the country and his official position almost forced him to drink. He tried to be moderate, but the opportunities, importunities, and invitations were too numerous, and for that reason—because he found moderate drinking impossible—he gave up the practise altogether, and became, he says, "a crank, if you please." He does not admit liquor into his house. "When a man can say, 'I never drink,' he never has to drink, is never urged to drink, never offends by not drinking. At least that is my experience."

The General then gave some of his observations as to the drink habit in the army, and cited some

---

WELL PEOPLE TOO

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

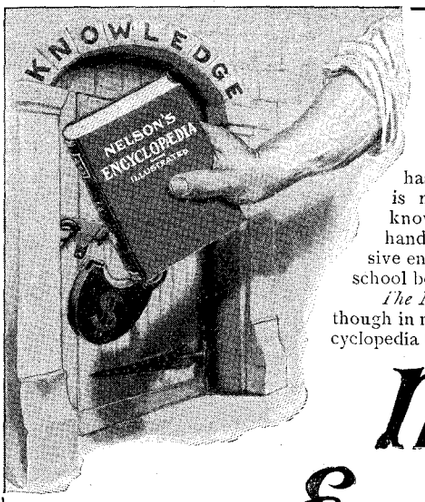
"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee. I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale.

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is, every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes.

"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results.

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it in families where I practice.

"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases, I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you see fit." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."



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ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

writes in the September issue of McClure's Magazine on

"My Conversion to Life Insurance"

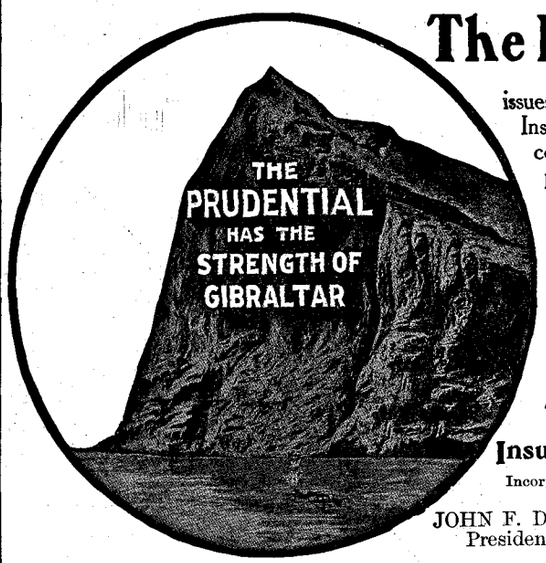
of which the following is an excerpt

"For a first confident matter, I discovered that Life Insurance has been brought to a science. Every chance has been measured and accounted for; every last possibility eliminated of the company breaking down. The process of Life Insurance, as practiced by The Prudential, for example, is mathematically exact, and as certain in its results as two and two are of making four. Given a policy plus death, the death-loss is paid, and that promptly.

True, my doubtful friend, all things of this world are liable to fail or to fade. Crowns rust, thrones decay, and the sponge of time wipes nations from the map. And yet, as men use the word, such companies as The Prudential are *sure;* since they found themselves on investments that are as the blood and sinew of the country. The government must fall before they fall; and the policies they issue, and the promises they make, have all the vital enduring qualities of a government bond.

The Prudential, that Gibraltar of Life Insurance, attracted me. I had heard it best spoken of. Besides, its controlling spirit was Senator Dryden—whose intelligence had been its architect, just as his integrity was and is its corner-stone."

This article, a most interesting and valuable exposition of Life Insurance, should be read from start to finish. A copy of it will be sent free of charge to any reader of this publication who will write the company.



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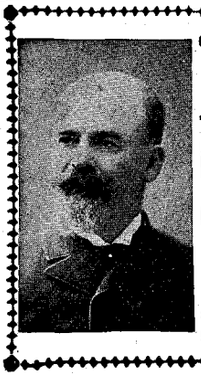

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court-martial reports that had come into his hands for approval. Finally, he said that in his own appointments he always insists on total abstinence; not one of his own staff is a drinker.

A Millionaire Fireman.—A dispatch to the New York *Tribune* from Escanaba, Mich., tells of the sudden rise to wealth of a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The dispatch reads:

From a fireman on a railroad, receiving a salary of $60 a month, to the owner of a patent on a steam turbine-engine, for which he to-day received $975,000 from a transatlantic steamship company, is the record of James F. Devlin, employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and formerly running out of Escanaba.

A draft for $975,000 was turned over to Mr. Devlin to-day by the firm of Lawson, Walch & Lawson, of New York, who purchased the patent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. An agreement was also signed by Mr. Devlin by which he will receive $100 a day for fifty days to superintend the construction of the first engine.

The inventor and the New York attorney who closed the deal left Escanaba at noon to-day for New York, where he will comply with the terms of the contract.

A Sleep-Talking Criminal.—The New York *Tribune* tells in its news columns of an instance where a guilty conscience and the habit of talking in his sleep combined to cause the conviction of a murderer whose offense was committed many months previous. This dispatch from Sibley, Iowa, tells of the singular case:

Charles Rocker, a farmer, was to-day convicted of murder as the result of having confessed the details of the crime in his sleep.

Two years ago August Schroeder was murdered here, but no clew was left. Some time afterward Rocker married Schroeder's widow.

Several months ago Mrs. Rocker reported to the authorities that Rocker had talked in his sleep and told a detailed story of having poisoned Schroeder. The story was investigated, and the proof adduced was so conclusive that Rocker received a life sentence.

Secretary Taft's Courtesy.—Secretary Taft, says the Detroit *Journal*, has found his way into European comic papers as the result of a joke told by Associate Justice Brewer at the recent Yale commencement. The joke and its consequences are given in a Washington dispatch to the *Journal:*

The distinguished jurist desired to pay a compliment to the chivalry of Yale men. "Yale men everywhere are polite," said he. "But Secretary Taft is the most polite man I ever saw in my life. Why, the other day I was in a street-car with him and he got up and gave his seat to three women."

Scores of clippings based on this joke reach the War Department every week. It has found its way into many languages, but the Germans seem to appreciate it most. Many of the German papers comment on the story at length and say that at last the Yankees seem to be developing real wit.

"He Gave His Life that Others Might Live."—From Interlaken, Switzerland, comes a dispatch "telling a story of extraordinary heroism and pathos," says the Baltimore *Sun*, which finds in the story material for this editorial comment:

Two tourists crossing a glacier broke through the snow into a deep crevasse, and were rescued from certain death by a poor peasant, who, in saving the lives of the strangers, gave his own. Joseph H. Gehrig was the man's name. He was desperately poor and had depending upon him a wife and eight children, three of whom are totally blind. His only means of livelihood was in

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gathering grass in the almost inaccessible mountains; he was forced to mow with a rope around his waist, and he carried his hay home on his head. When the strangers fell into the crevasse he let himself down with his rope to rescue them, but after he had placed them in safety he was dashed down by the breaking of the ice and killed. He gave his life that others might live and set an example of wonderful heroism and Christian unselfishness. We are told that the merciful are blessed and shall obtain mercy. Joseph Gehrig will appear before the Judge at the final assizes with a mighty plea for mercy. And it is to be hoped that merciful people in Switzerland will hear and heed the plea for bread for the helpless widow and children of this humble hero, which has been made in their behalf by the people of the Swiss village of Goeschenen, where the rescued men lived.

The Politician's Wife.—The bitter political struggle in Georgia which has culminated in the nomination of Hoke Smith for governor is the direct result of "a petty story of a personal quarrel" according to the Minneapolis *Journal*:

Clark Howell is the acknowledged leader of the Democrats of Georgia. He is the National Committeeman, the editor of the leading newspaper of the State, and the feasted and fêted intellectual giant of the party. He has been slated for upward of two years for the governorship which Hoke Smith has now won away from him.

The beginning of that defeat dates back to more than a year ago, when Smith was casually mentioned for governor in a newspaper. The Howell paper, commenting upon this compliment, declared that nothing would please Mr. Howell more than to

MUCH CHEAPER

Grape-Nuts Accomplished What Ocean Travel and Medicine Could Not

It's not what you eat, but what you digest that gives strength.

Many a man drags around year after year half dead, because his food is not digested and he takes first one kind of medicine and then another without relief—because medicines cannot take the place of well digested food, and never will.

Give nature a fair chance, as a prominent German-American of Chicago did, and if you're in a bad fix from stomach trouble, read what he says and try it on.

"About a year ago," he writes, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble which so enfeebled me I had to quit work. I grew so lean I was merely skin and bones.

"I had the advice of six different doctors and two college professors. One thought I had cancer of the stomach, another advised a change of climate, and recommended ocean travel. I decided to follow this last and went abroad for three months.

"But my health became worse and worse. The least amount of food caused me awful pain, and I obtained relief only by having my stomach pumped out.

"Nothing did me any good. Soon I could take no food at all except strained oatmeal; then a time came when I could not even take that. I lost courage and prepared myself to die. At that time my wife brought me a package of Grape-Nuts, but I had no confidence in anything any longer.

"She finally persuaded me to take a few spoonfuls of the new food and to my surprise I retained it and had no distress. That made me feel fine and encouraged to make another trial for life. For several months I ate nothing else—every day a bowl of Grape-Nuts with cream, and thus I regained my health, my old time weight and am now as well as ever. I could not live without Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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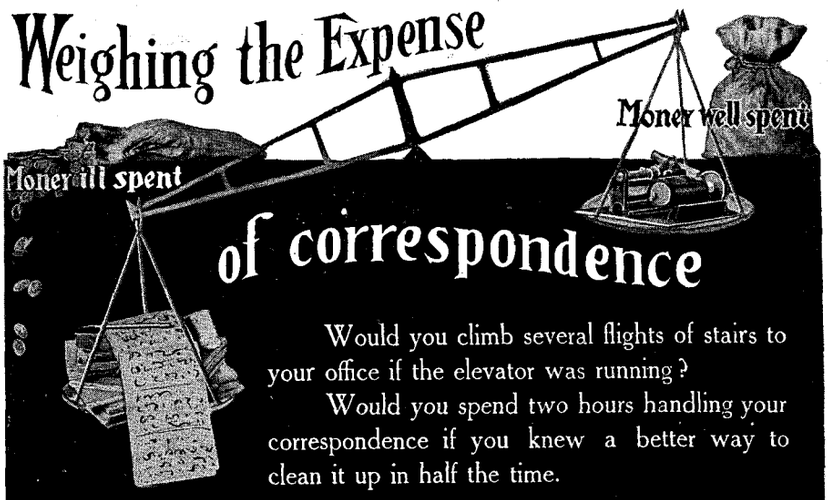

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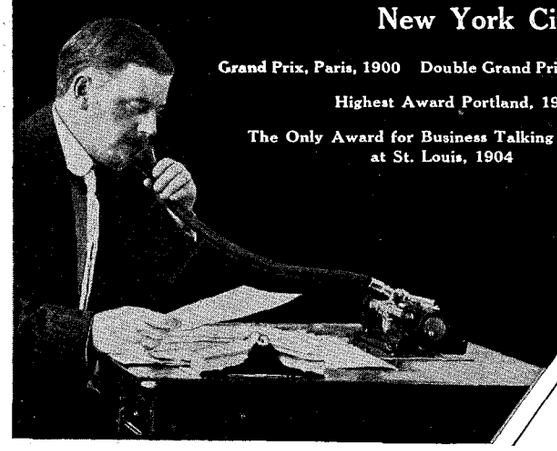

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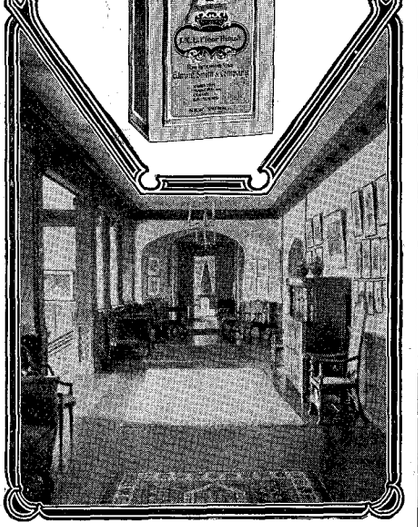

illustrate to Mr. Hoke Smith how dead he was politically by beating him for governor. Hoke Smith, who is large, placid, and who has no hankering for politics, was inclined to let the challenge pass, but his wife, with some inherited fighting blood in her veins, took the paper to his study and declared that, for the honor of his children, he must announce himself a candidate for governor and beat Clark Howell.

Like a good citizen, Mr. Hoke Smith obeyed his wife, and the result is that he is just as good as elected governor of Georgia, and Mr. Howell's halo hangs in tatters round his ears.

This fable teaches that before you defy a fat man you should learn whether his wife is not young, wiry, and full of fighting blood inherited from ancestors who "fit" the British at Bunker Hill and the Cowpens.

A Woman Blacksmith.—Were it not for the assurance of *Leslie's Weekly* that there is but one woman of the kind in Nebraska, and possibly in the whole country, there might be some cause for alarm among those who view with jealous eyes the intrusion of woman into the field of trade. College View, a suburb of Lincoln, Neb., boasts the only woman blacksmith in the State, says *Leslie's Weekly*. Of this remarkable woman we are told:

"She is Mrs. Philo P. Wilcox, who helps her husband at his forge, and when he is absent (he is now on a business trip in Mexico) runs the shop herself. Horseshoeing is the only part of the work which she finds herself unable to do, and that is chiefly owing to her handicap of skirts, for she can prepare the hoofs for the shoes, and the shoes for the hoofs. Her other work is repairing wagons and farm implements, sharpening tools, and the like. Mrs. Wilcox is thirty-seven years old and the mother of four children. She has a clear complexion, and her well-developed muscles evidence the strenuousness of her training. One of her daughters looks after the house, and the other three help in the shop, two of them being expert bicycle-repairers. Her eldest daughter went with a threshing-machine outfit last summer, cutting bands, firing the engine, feeding the separator, and doing part of the cooking for the men. Mrs. Wilcox has been a school-teacher, and will resume teaching in winter, when the blacksmithing business is dull.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Proof Positive.—EFFIE—"But, papa, how do you know that it was a stork that brought us the new baby?"

PAPA—"Because, my dear, I just saw his bill!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

The Kid Brother.—"That's all right, sis," answered Tommy. "I could see that you were only playing telephone. He was ringing you up—oh, you needn't hide your left hand behind you—but he had his lips entirely too close to the receiver."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Jefferson's Thoughtfulness.—The late Joseph Jefferson was well known for his kindness of heart, a kindness which extended to the smallest animals; but nothing annoyed him more than affectation in this regard.

Upon one occasion he was dining with an acquaintance, when a fly dropped into the other man's coffee. The man carefully fished it out and called to a waiter.

"Here," he said, "take this poor little fellow—be very careful or you will hurt him—and put him out of doors."

Mr. Jefferson laid a restraining hand upon his shoulder.

"Why, how can you think of such a thing, my dear friend? Don't you see that it is raining? Suppose the poor little fellow should catch cold?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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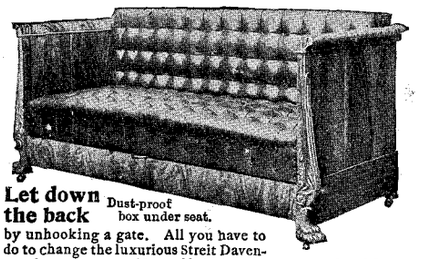

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Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.
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BRIGHT AS DAY

THE SOFT RADIANCE OF THE
BECK-IDEN ACETYLENE LAMP

WITH several times the illuminating power of city gas or electricity, acetylene light is easy as daylight to the eyes. The new "Beck-Iden" is the perfect acetylene lamp. Simple, clean, without wick or chimney, odorless and smokeless. It burns ten hours with one filling, at a fuel cost of about one cent an hour. No other light as good.

Made of brass and finely burnished, and finished in bronze. Height 16 inches from base to burner.

If your dealer does not have this lamp write us for complete description.

ACETYLENE LAMP CO., 58 University Place, New York

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Reticent.—"Let me see," said she, "what is it you call these men who run automobiles?" "Pardon me," replied the gallant man, "I'm too much of a gentleman to tell you what I call them."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Not Her Fault.—GRIGGS—"The idea of your letting your wife go around saying that she made a man of you. You don't hear my wife saying that."

BRIGGS—"No, but I heard her telling my wife that she did her best."—*Boston Transcript.*

Needless Alarm.—"Wait a minute till I get my clothes off!" came a shrill voice from the back end of the cable car.

All the strap-holders turned their heads as one man.

It was a small boy striving to drag off the hamper containing his mother's washing.—*Judge.*

Mental Limitations.—"Your Honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner.

"Gee!" he said, "that's one on me. I never thought of that."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Uses of Milk.—A very mild North-of-England vicar had for some time been displeased with the quality of the milk served him. At length he determined to remonstrate with his milkman for supplying such weak stuff. He began mildly:

"I've been waiting to see you in regard to the quality of milk which you are serving me."

"Yes, sir," uneasily answered the tradesman.

"I only wanted to say," continued the minister "that I use the milk for dietary purposes exclusively, and not for christening."—*Tit-Bits.*

Ask the Undertaker.—When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett, of the Governor's staff, died, and there was an unseemly scramble for the office even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

"Governor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I was to get into Colonel Barrett's place?"

The answer came promptly: "No, I don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."—*Argonaut.*

Blessed Are the Compassionate.—The young man stooped, picked up a coin from the floor of the street-car, examined it attentively, and then, "Has anybody lost a five-dollar gold piece?" he called in a loud voice.

Instantly the solemn man at the other end of the car strode forward. "Yes, I've lost a five-dollar gold piece," he said eagerly, holding out his hand

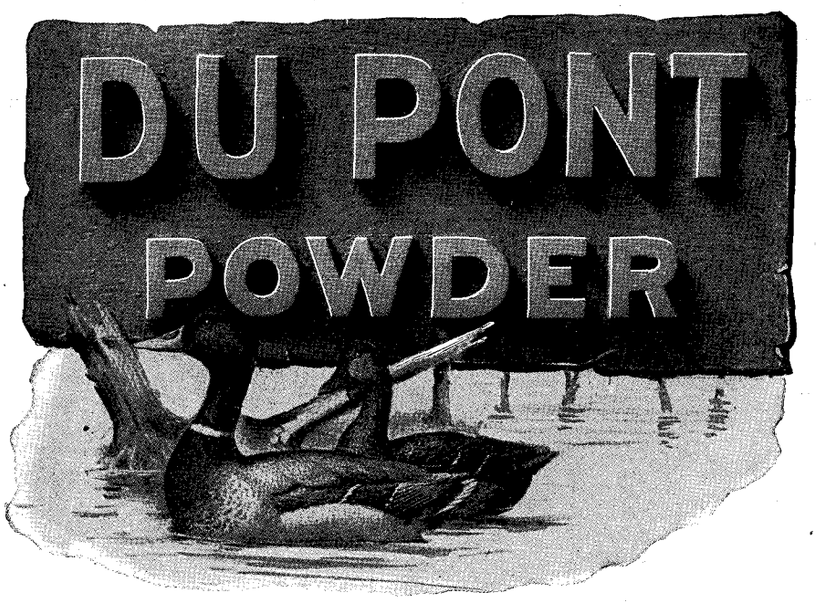
"Well," said the young man, giving him the coin, "I'm sorry for you. Here's five cents toward making good your loss."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Pears'

Pears' Soap is the great alchemist. Women are made fair by its use.

Sold continuously since 1789.

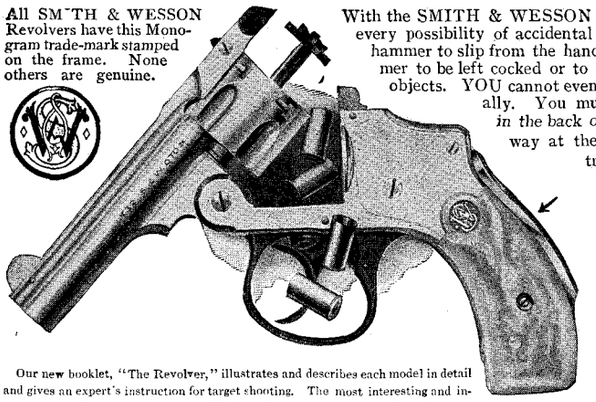
FOR SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES



SMITH & WESSON

"HAMMERLESS" SAFETY
Is the Only Absolute Safety

All SMITH & WESSON Revolvers have this Monogram trade-mark stamped on the frame. None others are genuine.



With the SMITH & WESSON revolver you will eliminate every possibility of accidental discharge. There is no hammer to slip from the hand while cocking—no hammer to be left cocked or to catch on clothing or other objects. YOU cannot even pull the trigger accidentally. You must press the safety lever *in* the back of the handle in a natural way at the same time you pull the trigger. If you do not do this, you cannot explode the cartridge. When you realize that there has never been one single accident reported from over 300,000 SMITH & WESSON Safety revolvers that have been sold, you will appreciate that it is the safest revolver for you to use.

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Pacific Coast Branch, 2330 Alameda Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

The Warmest Sheathing.

Not a mere felt or paper, but a soft quilted cushion that keeps out cold as a bird's feathers do. It is six times as warm as common paper, but costs less than **1c. a foot** Warmer and one-half cheaper than back-plaster Decay and vermin proof, and uninflammable.

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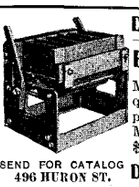
Model "E" Glide Touring Car

High power. Strong; flexible construction. Speed to spare—hill-climbers. Embody comfort, safety, elegance. Unquestioned performance guaranteed. Write for free booklet and our proposition to those who buy and assist us. Hustlers encouraged. As dealers everywhere. Address The Bartholomew Co., 315 Glide Street, Peoria, Ills.



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Makes 5 FACE DOWN brick—A quick, handy machine at a low price. 10 Brick Machine $60, Block Machines $25 up. Concrete Mixers $88 up. Book Cement Plans 30c.

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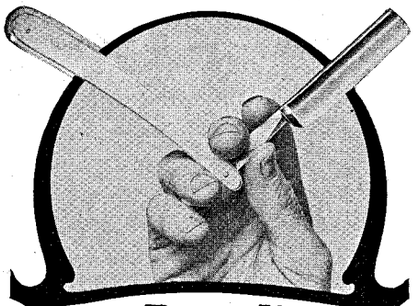

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The worst pulling razor can be made a good, quick cutter if you strop it on a **Torrey Strop.** Our FREE catalogue will teach you how.

For more than half a century, we have been preparing razor strops by the Torrey Process. A few strokes on a

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will do more for your razor than any amount of stropping on the ordinary strop.

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They will be sent postpaid if your dealer cannot supply them. Money refunded or new strop if not satisfactory.

Torrey's **Oil-Edge** Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue containing valuable information free.

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The Man Who Cares

for his personal appearance finds "Flexo" GARTERS as necessary as clean linen.

"Flexo" GARTERS give guaranteed satisfaction.

"Flexo" GARTERS lie flattest to the leg—they adjust themselves to every position—they always keep the socks without a wrinkle—they never bind.

"Flexo" GARTERS will wear out eventually, but they'll outwear any other supporter you ever bought.

At your dealer's or sent on approval for 25 cents, postpaid, if he is out.

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Warranted to outwear the shoe or we will replace it free of expense to you.

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Send for Catalogue.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass

Reciprocity.—We will not mind putting dates upon our tin cans if London will agree to put dates on *Punch's* jokes.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Baseball in Sculpture.—DIRECTOR—"Say, my man, how is it that Shakespeare's statue is standing on the pedesta' marked Scott?"

ATTENDANT—"He must have got his base on an error, sir."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Independence.—"Dr. Besom is once more among us for a brief season," wrote the chronicler of Northby's social and religious life. "He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinion or belief of others.

"His wife is not with him."—*Youth's Companion.*

Handicaped.—"Can't you find any work at all?" asked the kind lady of Frayed Franklin.

"Plenty, mum. But everybody wants references from me last employer."

"Can't you get them?"

"No, mum. He's been dead 28 years."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Terminal.—A New York Central train was rapidly approaching New York with Mark Twain as one of the passengers, when a lady sitting in the seat across the aisle leaned forward and asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but will you kindly tell me if this train stops at the Grand Central Depot?"

"Madam," replied the humorist, "I hope so; I hope to heaven it does, for if it doesn't there will be a d—l of a wreck."—*Argonaut.*

Mr. Stockton's Chickens.—When Frank Stockton started out with his Rudder Grange experiences, he undertook to keep chickens. One old motherly Plymouth Rock brought out a brood late in the fall, and Stockton gave her a good deal of his attention. He named each of the chicks after some literary friend, among the rest Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge was visiting the farm some time later, and, happening to think of her namesake, she said:

"By the way, Frank, how does little Mary Mapes Dodge get along?"

"The funny thing about little Mary Mapes Dodge," said he, "is that she turns out to be Thomas Bailey Aldrich."—*Everybody's.*

Inside Information.—One of our good farmers was telling on the streets yesterday a conversation he chanced to hear between a young boy in his teens and a Christian Scientist. It appears that the Scientist came across a small boy sitting under an apple-tree, doubled up with pain. "My little man," he said, "what is the matter?" "I ate some green apples," moaned the boy, "and, oh, how I ache." "You don't ache," answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy; "you only think so." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right; you may think so, but I've got inside information."—*Kingfisher (Ok.) Star*

Poor Aunt Mary.—Mrs. Flint was a very stern woman, who demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother——" said John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap."

"Yes, but mother,——"

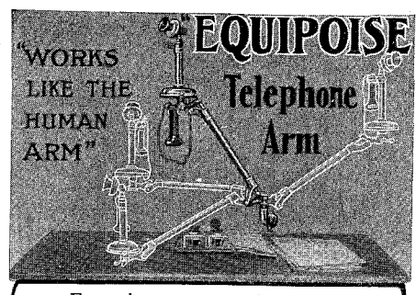
"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so, but——"

"John!"

John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for tea, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with Mrs. Flint, had not appeared. Mrs. Flint started an investigation. She did not have to ask many questions; John answered the first one.

"Please, mother, she is up on the roof."—*Argonaut.*



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'Phone can't be upset, and won't disturb inkstands, mucilage bottle or papers. The "Equipoise" supports receiver while "holding wire."

Standard length 23 inches (may be extended to any length up to 41 inches). On sale and in use in every State of the Union. *Write for booklet* and name of your nearest supply house.

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Just pour a little cold water in the reservoir bottom of the AETNA Self-Heating Can

and—in 5 minutes—a dainty meal is ready, steaming hot.

Delicious Soups, Dainty Entrees, all kinds of Pure Food Products ready for instant use.

IT'S ALL IN THE CAN—

a double can—the inner contains the food as pure as purity. The outer contains the heating material separately, which creates the heat.

Ask your nearest up-to-date grocer for a price list and sample can of AETNA Dainties.

We supply a sample assortment for $1.00 if accompanied by grocer's name and address.

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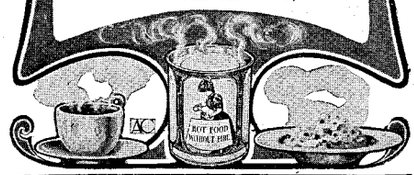

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Worth Cushion Sole Shoes:

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Ask your dealer for them, or write us giving his name. Write for our booklet showing latest styles.

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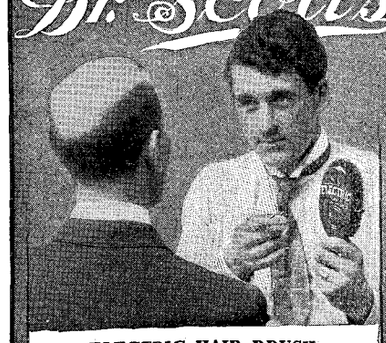

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH

Here is a photograph of two men—one did not, one did and does use our brush. The brush promotes blood circulation in the scalp—thus not only keeping strong and healthy the hair you have, but encouraging the growth of more. The mild continuous current of electricity infuses new life and vigor into the hair-roots. The hair is fed with nourishing blood as a result. Prevents falling hair, dandruff and brings health to the hair and scalp.

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Made of pure bristle—not wire. Wire breaks the hair and injures the scalp. Sent postpaid (with compass to test power) to any address for **$1.00.** After a 30 days' trial, if dissatisfied, your money will be refunded. If unable to get the genuine at the stores write direct to us—don't accept a substitute. Interesting book sent free.

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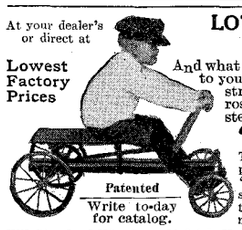

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And what is of greater importance to you, Mother, there is health, strength, bright eyes and rosy cheeks for the youngsters in exercise with an

"IRISH MAIL"

The car that is endorsed by physicians everywhere. It is "Geared" for speed, yet built so low it *can't* upset. Don't take a substitute. Look for name "Irish Mail" on the seat.

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Write to-day for catalog.

Hill-Standard Mfg. Co., 62 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Indiana.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

September 7.—Pino Guerra, leader of the Cuban insurgents in Pinar del Rio, refuses the Government's offer of a ten days' armistice and attacks San Juan y Martinez.

September 8.—Francis Xavier Wernz, a German, is elected general by the Congregation of the Company of Jesus at Rome.

Cambridge defeats Harvard in the international rowing-match, by two lengths.

September 9.—Hundreds of persons are reported killed or wounded in Siedlce, Russian Poland, where the troops destroy the Jewish quarter and also attack the Christian inhabitants. The massacre is started by an attack by terrorists on the soldiers.

Revolutionists in Baku fire eight shots at short range at the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Leslie Urquhart, who escapes, however, with slight wounds.

September 10.—Over 250 persons are buried in a landslide in the township of Kwareli, in the Caucasus.

September 11.—Dr. Jean Charcot announces to the Polar Congress, in Brussels, that he and Charles Benard are arranging simultaneous expeditions to the north and south poles.

The United States cruiser *Des Moines* goes to Cuba to protect American interests.

September 12.—Great Britain adopts the plan of a general staff for her army, Mr. Haldane formally issuing an order constituting the new military body.

The United States cruiser *Denver* arrives at Havana, and the *Des Moines* awaits orders eighty miles from the Cuban coast.

September 13.—One hundred and twenty sailors of the United States cruiser *Denver* are landed at Havana at the suggestion of President Palma. Orders are sent from Washington later requiring them to return to their ship.

The Russian girl revolutionist who killed General Min is executed.

Domestic.

September 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw sends a letter to national banks in which government funds are deposited, warning them that such funds should be used for legitimate business rather than for speculation in Wall Street.

September 8.—President Roosevelt speaks on the principles of religion at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Christ Episcopal Church, at Oyster Bay.

September 9.—The Republican campaign textbook is given out in Washington. It reviews the achievements of the party and declares against revision of the tariff.

Baltimore begins her week of jubilee in celebration of the recovery of the city from the effects of its great conflagration.

The International Policy-holders' Committee issues campaign books assailing the present management of the Mutual and the New York life-insurance companies.

September 10.—Republicans carry Maine for Governor by a greatly reduced plurality, and Representative Littlefield is reelected in the second district by a plurality much smaller than those of his former elections.

The *Vim*, an American yacht, wins the Roosevelt cup in the international contest with Germany.

Public Printer Stillings issues at Washington the new "spelling primer."

September 11.—The receiver of Zion City reports assets of $2,500,000 and liabilities aggregating $6,125,018.

Heinrich Conried arrives in New York from Europe and explains his plans for the coming season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

William J. Bryan delivers a speech at St. Louis before a crowd estimated at 15,000.

Senators Dick and Foraker, in the Ohio Republican State Convention, are victorious over the faction led by Representative Burton.

September 12.—A party of Pennsylvania Railroad officials, headed by Chief Engineer Charles M Jacobs, traverses the new tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad under the North River.

William Jennings Bryan, in a speech at Louisville, explains his views on government ownership of railroads.

W. R. Hearst is nominated for Governor of New York, and a complete ticket is named, by the Independence League.

September 13.—William J. Bryan issues a reply to the recent attack made on him by Roger Sullivan, of Illinois.

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Operates under 18 inches to 50 feet fall. Elevates water 30 feet each foot of fall. 5000 in successful operation. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog and estimate free.

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Our loans range in amounts from $200 up to $5,000.00. We loan our ownmoney to the farmer, then offer the loan for sale at face with accrued interest. We collect interest annually and principal when due and remit to the Investor in New York exchange free of charge. We loan only to first-class borrowers and upon first-class land and reserve a large margin for our security. We guarantee that the title is perfect in the borrower in each case.

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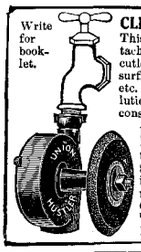

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104 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

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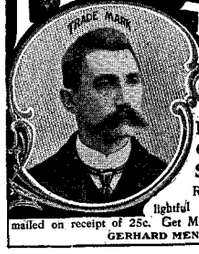

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Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

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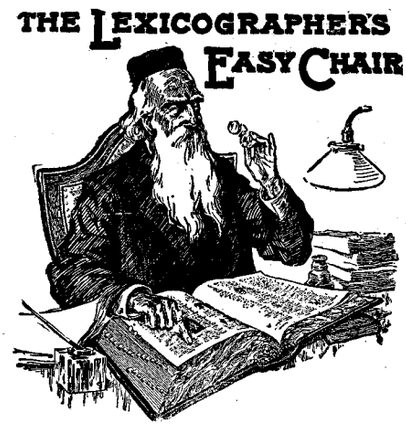

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"F. E. D.," Austin, Texas.—"(1) What is the origin of O. K.? (2) What is the meaning and origin of the phrase 'on his p's and q's'? (3) Why is a man called 'Mister,' a lad 'Master,' a wife or widow 'Mistress,' and a maid or unmarried woman 'Miss'?"

(1) The origin of O.K. is uncertain. Its meaning is "all correct," and it has been claimed that the abbreviation was first used by President Andrew Jackson as a humorous spelling—oll korrect. (2) The phrase "to mind ones p's and q's" means to be accurate or precise. It has been variously explained; the most plausible explanation, perhaps, is to the supposed care required in distinguishing the letters. (3) "Mister" is a corruption of "master," or "maister." As a title of address it has been long in use, and the corruption is probably due to the influence of the corresponding title, *mistress*. A man is called *mister* as a matter of courtesy. Formerly he was designated *master* because he was one in authority or control, as the head of a household. To-day the term *mister*, carries with it, by common consent, all the appanages of *master*. As applied to a lad the term *master* was first used by servants and inferiors generally. Apparently from this practise the term came to be the usual designation for a young man not considered sufficiently old to be designated *mister* (*Mr.*). The term *mistress* is a corruption of the Middle English *maistresse* and is applied to a woman in authority, the female head of a household, because it is the feminine of *mister*. *Miss* is merely a contraction of mistress and it is said that one of its earliest applications was by Congreve, who designated one of the characters in his play "Love for Love" as *Miss* Prue.

"J. S. M.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Should a verb in the singular or plural be used in connection with a collective noun?"

It depends on the point of view. The collective noun is sometimes looked upon as a plural, and whenever so considered a verb in the plural should be used. Whenever it is considered as a unit, a verb in the singular should be used.

"K. W. G.," Hartford, Conn.—"What are the exact meaning and derivation of the expression 'to stand pat' and of the word 'dinky'?"

"To stand pat" is a term commonly used in the game of poker, and it means "to keep and play the cards received from the dealer without exercising the privilege of drawing." It is derived from the adjective *pat* which means fit for the occasion or "exactly suitable in time or place." The expression has some vogue also in commercial transactions. *Dinky* is slang meaning "small and neat" and is probably derived from the Scotch *dinky*, having the same meaning.

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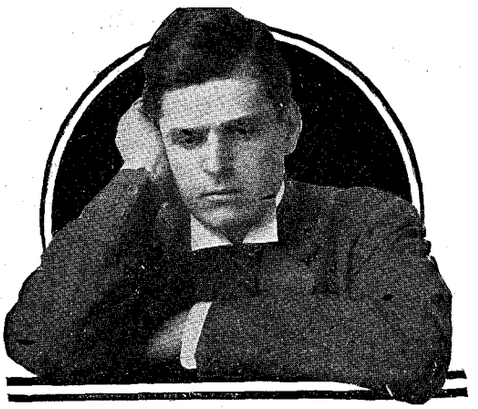

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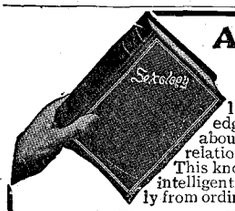

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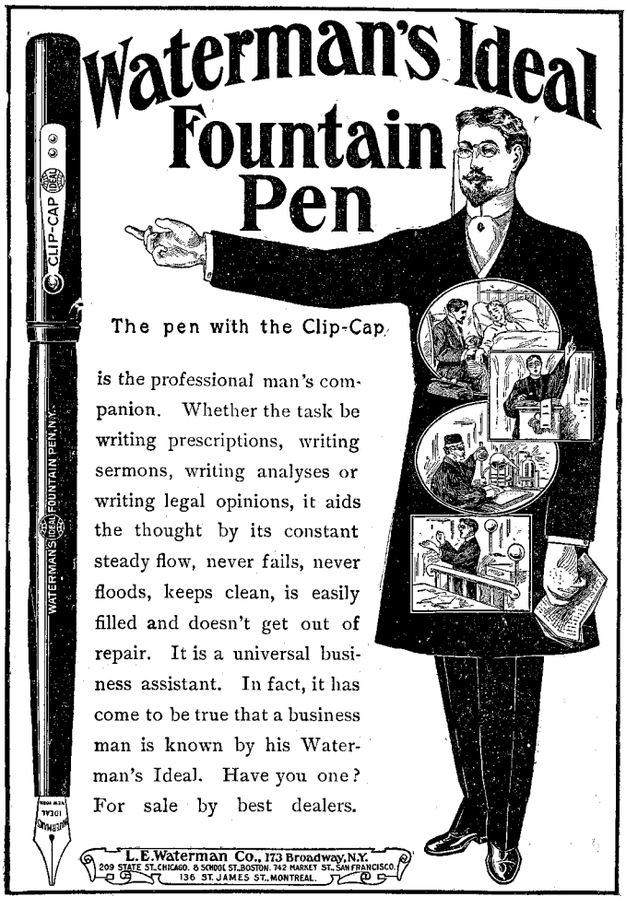

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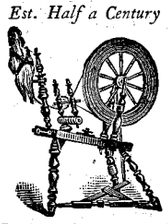

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